

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

THE POLAR TRAGEDY

THE CIVILIZED WORLD HAS BEEN DEEPLY SHOCKED BY THE NEWS WHICH HAS COME FROM THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS OF THE TRAGIC DEATH WHICH OVERTOOK CAPT. SCOTT AND HIS GALLANT COMRADES ON THEIR RETURN FROM THE CONQUEST OF THE SOUTH POLE, AND THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE OF ALL NATIONS GO OUT IN SYMPATHY TO THE BEREAVED FAMILIES AND FRIENDS OF THE DEAD HEROES. IF MONEY COULD HAVE SAVED THE LIVES OF THESE BRAVE MEN MILLIONS WOULD HAVE BEEN GLADLY SPENT. AND YET IT IS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF JUST SUCH MEN THAT ARMIES AND NAVIES ARE DESIGNED. THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD ARE POURING OUT THEIR MILLIONS FOR THE BUILDING OF ENGINES OF DESTRUCTION WHICH, IF WAR COMES, WILL BE USED TO MANGLE AND TO KILL THOUSANDS OF MEN JUST AS BRAVE AND COURAGEOUS AS CAPTAIN SCOTT AND HIS GALLANT BAND. WHEN WILL OUR STATESMEN SEE THE TRAGEDY AND THE WICKEDNESS OF WAR?

FEBRUARY 19, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

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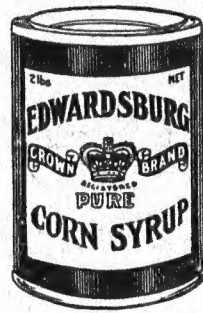
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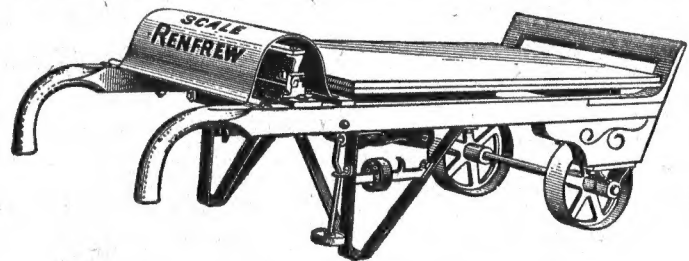
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The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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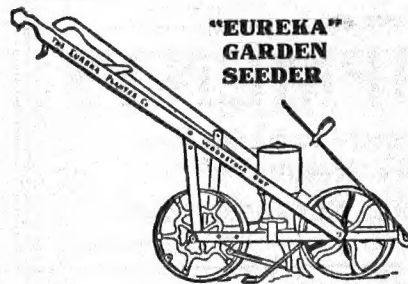
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The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

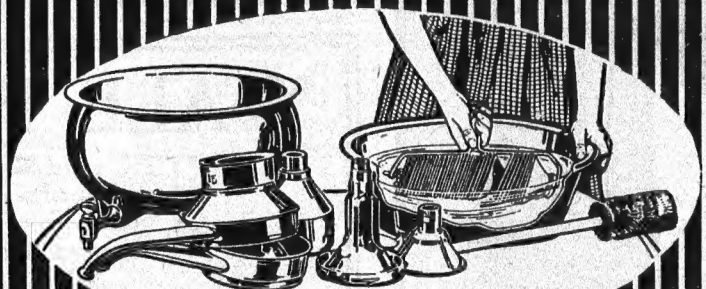
The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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Volume VI.

February 19th, 1913

Number 8



DE LAVAL Cream Separators ARE EASIEST TO WASH

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The discs, bowl parts and tinware have no tubes, crevices, holes or corrugated surfaces such as are found in other machines and which are very hard to clean.

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It is easily applied, comparatively cheap, effectual in killing smut, least injurious to seed, and produces the largest yields.

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STANDARD
REGISTERED
FORMALDEHYDE
(GUARANTEED 40% VOL.)
FOR DESTROYING SMUT

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add one pound to 36 Imperial gallons of water. pile seed grain in heap on floor and sprinkle well with solution and shovel over so all grains are thoroughly wet—if badly smutted immerse for ten minutes in solution. Cover over for two hours with sacks or blankets to keep in the gas then spread out to dry and sow within twenty four hours if possible.

Potato Scab—Soak the whole potatoes in the water solution for two hours—dry and cut for planting.

General Disinfecting—Use one to two ounces in a quart of water and flush sinks, cellars, closets, damp and mouldy places, stable walls, mangers, feed troughs, etc.

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We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

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J. P. JONES APPOINTED TO GRAIN COMMISSION

Fort William, Ont. Feb. 13.—J. P. Jones, local manager of the Empire elevator, has been appointed to the board of grain commissioners, replacing F. E. Gibbs, former chief grain inspector, who was one of the original members of the board.

Mr. Jones has been associated with the grain business since 1887. He was born in Ireland in 1862, and came to Canada with his parents, who settled at St. Thomas, Ontario, in 1883. They later moved to Manitoba and since 1889 Mr. Jones has been associated with the Empire elevator. From 1894 until 1904 he resided in Winnipeg, where the headquarters of the concern are located. In 1904 he came to Fort William as manager of the business here.

Specials From Our Catalogue



Spring Coats
at
\$10.75

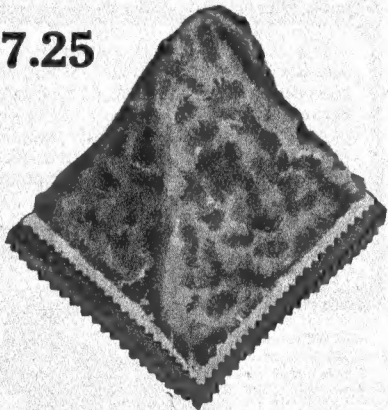
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BARGAINS

E1-940—Gent's Spring Raglan Overcoats, made from a smart medium shade diagonal stripe imported English Tweed, color grey, three buttons to button right through, as illustration. Sizes 36 to 44.....\$10.75
E1-945—Gent's Spring Overcoats, made from fine quality Tweed Overcoating. Single breast with Raglan sleeves as illustration E1-940. Color is smart shade of brown with diagonal stripe. Sizes 36 to 44...\$10.75

E1-205—Gent's Tweed 3-piece Suits, made from imported tweeds. Style as E1-207. Pattern is of Grey Blue with pin over-stripe, has a very smooth finish, and will give every satisfaction in wear. Suit is lined with good Italian cloth, and interlined with canvas and hair cloth, and has a very smart appearance. Sizes 34 to 44.....\$7.95

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Size 54 x 62.....\$7.25
Size 54 x 72.....8.25



Price
35c

E2-958—Men's Scotch Fingering 3 and 1 Heather Ribbed 1/2 Hose, with mending cards to match. Seamless throughout, assorted colors. Guaranteed unshrinkable. Per pair.....\$0.35

E1-455—Men's Medium Dark Grey Worsted Trousers, made semi peg style, exceptionally well tailored, of neat conventional stripes, in the newest pattern, to wear with black or dark colored coat and vest. All sizes...\$4.25

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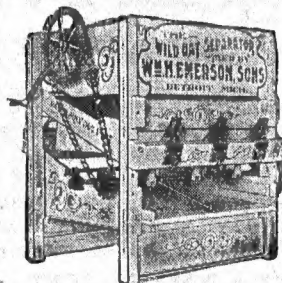
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We shall be pleased to send you the "Plaster" book, it will give you just the information you are looking for.

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References: Royal and Union Banks.

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Pratt's Animal Regulator It promotes digestion, and so saves feed; keeps the liver and bowels active; insures health, and increases profits
25c, 50c, \$1; 25-lb Pail, \$3.50
Sprains, bruises, stiff muscles, are quickly cured by applying **Pratt's Liniment** The best family liniment. Good for man and beast
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"Your money back if it fails."
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 19th, 1913

PROTECTION AND INDUSTRY

The interests that flourish and wax fat upon the profits which they are enabled to wring from the public under the protection of the customs tariff are fond of pointing to the increase in the number and production of the manufacturing establishments of this country, which has taken place during recent years, and of quoting this as unquestionable proof of the wisdom of the protective policy. A little consideration of actual facts and business conditions, however, will show that while protection raises prices and enables some lines of manufacturing to be carried on with more profit, it at the same time imposes a very heavy burden upon other industries and makes it impossible to develop the natural resources of this country in the most profitable and economical way. We have before us the report recently published by the Government of the census of manufactures for the Dominion taken in the year 1911 and giving statistics for the year 1910. It shows that in 1910 there were 19,218 manufacturing establishments in Canada compared with 14,650 in 1900; the capital employed \$1,247,583,609, compared with \$446,916,487; the number of employees 515,193, compared with 339,173; the salaries and wages \$241,008,416, compared with \$113,249,350; and the value of products \$1,165,975,639, compared with \$481,053,375. The number of establishments increased during the ten years by 31 per cent.; the capital employed by 179 per cent.; the number of employees by 51 per cent.; salaries and wages by 112 per cent. and the value of products by 142 per cent. These figures are large and, while not nearly equal to the growth of the agricultural industry in the West, the progress that has been made is very creditable to the manufacturers. But when the manufacturers claim that the growth of Canadian industries is due to protection, we, frankly, cannot agree with them. A great many of our industries derive absolutely no benefit whatever from the tariff and cannot do so. Take the printing and publishing business for example. The census of manufactures does not include establishments which employ less than five persons, except in a few lines, but nevertheless it shows 434 printing and publishing houses, with a capital of over \$18,000,000, employing 8,825 persons, paying salaries and wages amounting to \$5,551,037 and with a product valued at \$13,323,294. In addition there are 188 printing and book-binding establishments, employing 7,260 persons and turning out \$10,811,393 worth of products in 1910. A great deal of this industry consists of the production of daily and weekly newspapers, which must necessarily be printed in the cities and districts which they serve, and would, therefore, be established in this country, whether there was a protective tariff or not. Another goodly portion of the printing and book-binding industry consists of government work, which would certainly be done in Canada under free trade. As a matter of fact there is very little printing that could be sent out of the country, and it is quite evident that the protective tariff is not responsible for the building up of this important industry.

The production of gas and electric light and power, which gives employment to 7,558 and has a production valued at \$17,000,000 a year, is in the same category for we cannot import our gas, electric light and power, but must have them produced within a reasonable distance of where they are to be used. The manufacture of bread, biscuits and confectionery, which employed 10,003 persons in 1910 in bakeries employing five persons and more, contributed upwards of \$25,000,-

000 to the product of Canadian industry, gains nothing by the protective tariff. Car repairs, with a production for 1910 of over \$31,000,000, and employing 22,000 men, is another big industry that must be carried on in this country irrespective of the protective tariff, for car repair shops must necessarily be established at intervals along the railway systems which they are connected with. There are many other industries which come under the same category, such as made-to-order tailoring and dressmaking, blacksmithing, repairing of many kinds, plumbing, photography, and the three biggest industries of this country—agriculture, building and railway construction. None of the industries we have named owe their establishment in this country to the protective tariff, and the protective tariff is not necessary to protect them from foreign competition. The protective tariff, however, is a very serious burden upon all these industries. It increases the cost of the materials and machinery which they use. It increases the cost of the buildings in which they are carried on, and it increases the cost of living to every person they employ. Protection is a millstone around the necks of these industries.

Another class of industries which must necessarily be established and carried on in this country are those producing commodities which, by reason of their great bulk, cannot economically be carried far and must therefore be produced locally, such as bricks, cement blocks and mineral waters. Then again there is a very large class of industries which are established in Canada because this country provides both the raw material and the market. The iron and steel trade, coal mining, the production of butter and cheese, lumbering, the cement industry, the manufacture of agricultural implements, boots and shoes, condensed milk, flour and other mill products, the canning of fruit, vegetables, the production of evaporated fruit, the manufacture of paper, glass, maple syrup and maple sugar, the cleaning and preparing of seeds, slaughtering and meat packing, all these and many other industries would unquestionably be established, would employ men and attract capital under Free Trade conditions just as readily as they do under Protection. In fact, with the lower cost of production which Free Trade would bring the Canadian producers of these goods would not only be able to hold their own in the home market, but would be able to develop in many lines a large export trade. It is true that some of these articles are imported in spite of the tariff imposed upon them, but where this is so it is because the prices demanded by the home manufacturers are so high that it is as cheap or cheaper to buy these goods from other countries and pay freight and duty. In such cases Protection places a heavy and unnecessary burden upon the consuming public simply and solely to increase the profits of the manufacturers. Truly Protection is robbery.

We are informed that in a number of cases throughout the Prairie Provinces no meeting has been called of the local Association, because the President or Secretary happen to be opposed to something the organized farmers have been doing. Where this situation occurs, we would suggest that the other members of the Association call a meeting over the heads of the President and Secretary and proceed to elect new officers, who will carry out the duties for which they were elected. There will never be an organization among the farmers if one or two men are going to dominate the situation.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS

From the Financial Post we take the following statement showing the dividends paid on the "common" stock of the flour milling companies:

Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

	Gross Profits	Earned on Common
1911-12.....	\$457,011	11.99%
1910-11.....	412,153	29.62%
1909-10.....	475,226	12.58%
1908-09.....	723,380	24.45%
1907-08.....	401,869	9.35%

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.

	Gross Profits	Earned on Common
1911-12.....	\$521,431	11.2 %
1910-11.....	481,309	9.45%
1909-10.....	541,924	11.87%
1908-09.....	716,054	18.84%
1907-08.....	511,473	12.23%

This means that after a good dividend was paid on all the actual cash invested that these milling companies paid from 9 to 29 per cent. on their "common" stock. What this common stock consists of besides water we do not know. But we feel sure that the average farmer would be delighted to make one-quarter the profit on his own business. Consider the present price of wheat and the present price of flour and the only wonder is that the milling companies are not making even more. No wonder they fought reciprocity.

SAVE YOUR PENNIES

John D. Rockefeller, whose fortune is very near the billion-dollar mark, if it has not passed it, entertained a party of school teachers at his country estate the other day. One of them asked what hope any of the party could have of ever owning such a palatial residence—a very sordid question to come from a school teacher. The Great Mogul of the estate, however, did not dampen these worldly ambitions. Nay, he seemed to encourage them. "Save your pennies," was his reply. Let us see. Suppose one is so fortunate as to have 100 pennies a day to save, which is about as far ahead of the cost of living as one in moderate circumstances can keep in this year of grace 1913. Indeed that is more than some teachers and other workers in Canada get altogether. How long must one "stay with it" in order to accumulate a fortune within telescopic distance of Rockefeller's? A year's savings would amount to \$365, making no allowance whatever for any extras. If one lived a full century and every day of his life from the cradle to the coffin put aside \$1.00 for a "rainy day," he would leave \$36,500. Should one happen to break Methuselah's long-distance record of 969 years he would salt down a trifle above \$353,685 during this long career of abstinence and economy. Suppose Father Adam were still living and had put 100 pennies under the mattress, down cellar, or in some safe cave every day of his life for the 4004 years before Christ and the 1913 years since, he would have by now, including the extra pennies saved in leap years, the sum of \$2,158,745. Why, some of our made-in-Canada plutocrats, our bankers, manufacturers, railway magnates and grafters in high places would sniff at Adam's paltry two millions. No, mere saving can never make a man wealthy. Millionaires are not produced that way. It is not their own pennies or dollars that these men save. They get their hands on some monopoly, some franchise, some tariff protection or other special bounty from the public authority whereby they can pocket the savings—or what should be savings—of the great unprivileged mass. This is the royal road to wealth and power nowadays, and, particu-

larly in Canada. All together now, "save your pennies"—for the trusts and plutocrats.

CANADA LAGS BEHIND

At the present time, when the newspapers of Canada are full of English and American politics, it must strike thinking Canadians most forcibly that our own House of Commons does not compare very favorably with the national Parliaments of Great Britain and the United States in the matter of democratic legislation. In both Westminster and Washington there are men who know the needs of their country and who have the courage to advocate the necessary reforms. In the United States we have seen men rise up and challenge the power of the political machines, even though they took their political lives in their hands when so doing. For years they fought a magnificent fight and in the last Presidential campaign their cause triumphed. In Great Britain there are many in the House of Commons who believe in free trade, taxation of land values, proportional representation, and practically every other democratic reform. In our own Canadian House of Commons at Ottawa we have few reformers. At least, if there are many, they have succeeded in keeping the secret remarkably well. A member of our House of Commons who would seriously propose a radical reform would be looked upon as an anarchist. Why is it that in a country like Canada, with a democratic form of government and an absence of those traditions that hang like millstones around the neck of older countries, that we are entirely lacking in public men with the courage to stand up for government "of the people, by the people and for the people?" Careful observers who have studied conditions in all of the three countries mentioned, must come to the conclusion that the backwardness of Canada in democratic legislation is due to the fact that the money power in Canada is more powerful and exerts a more dangerous influence than either in Great Britain or in the United States. In neither of these countries is the press so controlled as in Canada, and in neither country do the Big Interests enjoy such privileges as in Canada. We have only two political parties and they are conducted as two well-oiled machines. Every member of the House of Commons has to line up with one or other of these parties and a "revolt" is unknown. No doubt there are occasional protests in the party caucus, but the troublesome member is brought to time and has his feathers all smoothed before the objectionable legislation comes before the House. The history of Canada shows very clearly that both our political parties have stood in very close to the Barons of Privilege, who control our railway, banking and manufacturing institutions. A radical idea in the Canadian House of Commons would come like a bomb-shell, but it is a bomb-shell that will be exploded sooner or later as the common people realize the dangerous position into which they are daily being forced by the Princes of the House of Privilege. Canada is lagging behind every English speaking portion of the British Empire in democratic legislation. We boast of our greatness in natural resources, and the physical and moral quality of our citizenship, but when we compare our record with that of the sister dominions in the British Empire, we should bow our heads in shame.

Mexico is again in turmoil and her people are being slaughtered to satisfy the ambition of a handful of men in high places. The only solution for Mexico is for the people to rule. The more power held by the people themselves the more stable the government.

The western farmers' parliaments are now past for 1913, but the work they have done will be an influence felt throughout the future of Canada.

GRIT AND TORY

While party lines are steadily breaking down and are weaker in the Prairie Provinces than in any other part of Canada, yet there is still too much party worship even here for the welfare of the country. We will venture the assertion that no man in Canada claiming to be either Liberal or Conservative can give any substantial reason for giving continual support to either party. While these two parties are opposed to each other on many minor issues there is no fundamental difference between them. The Big Interests have been well cared for by nearly every Canadian government, both Federal and provincial, no matter of what political stripe. Of course, each party claims to have "made Canada what it is today," but both of them have a long list of sins to answer for. No man today in Canada can claim that either the late government or the present government at Ottawa protected the interests of the people. We have seen the railways, banks and manufacturers handed out all kinds of special privileges by both these governments. We have seen the natural resources of the country squandered, public monies used for party purposes, election corruption of the most flagrant character, party politicians appointed to the Senate, election promises ruthlessly broken and the public handed over to the tender mercies of a small number of men who enjoy special privileges. Undoubtedly both parties have enacted a considerable amount of beneficial legislation, but it cannot be denied that both have taken good care of the Special Interests. Good party men hate to admit that their party ever did anything wrong, yet they know it to be true. It has been this blind support of the two parties more than anything else that has brought about the condition of affairs that we have in Canada today. The man who votes either Liberal or Conservative all the time and always supports whatever his party does cannot expect that party to improve. Whatever improvement has been made in the two parties has been due largely to men of independent minds in those parties, who have had the courage to tell their leaders just how far they can go and no farther. There is a strong feeling growing up in the West in favor of independent political action.

This will no doubt materialize some time in the near future, as it has done in the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France. But until such action is taken the party men can help a great deal by demanding that their own leaders respect the interests of the people. After all we cannot get far away from the oft-repeated statement that we get as good government as we deserve. Let us suppose a case to see how present conditions can be improved. Let us suppose some Conservative farmer writes thus to Mr. Borden: "I have been voting Conservative for the past 20 years, but I am in favor of free trade. I am not going to support a high tariff policy any longer, as it simply means that I am robbed every day by the protected manufacturers. The tariff must come down and my vote henceforth goes for low tariff." One letter will have little effect, but hundreds of such letters will set any political leader thinking. And then suppose that a life-long Liberal writes the same kind of a letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and it is followed up by hundreds of others. Or suppose that Liberals and Conservatives who are opposed to naval expenditures, write to their leaders and also to their members, and tell them just what they think. These letters are never made public, but they have an effect. We merely instance such cases to show what can be done by independent thought and action within each party. We cannot have good government until the individual voter does some independent thinking and tells his party leaders what he thinks. So long as the people remain "life-long" Grits or Tories,

just so long will the Big Interests rule the country. But if the individual voters all took an active and intelligent interest in the affairs of the country and forced their opinions upon their parties we would get good government even under the present party system. At present a handful of men make the policies of both parties and the great voting public merely line up on election day and vote against each other. This system is bound to put the power into the hands of a few men who have money and are willing to use it to get Special Privileges. We would be glad to have letters for the Mail Bag from our readers discussing this question. It is one of our most vital problems and we must face it or remain in our present condition. Let us all get together, Conservatives, Liberals and Independents and see what we can do to make conditions better.

A FAIR PROPOSITION

One of the most important questions dealt with by the 600 delegates in attendance at the Saskatoon Convention last week was the Direct Legislation Bill passed by the Provincial Legislature a few weeks ago. The terms of the bill were debated and the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"That this Convention, on behalf of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, accepts the Direct Legislation Bill passed at the last session of the local Legislature, subject to the following provisions:

"First: That the Government will give an undertaking to bring the Bill into force after it has received a majority vote at the Referendum, and will not demand a fixed vote thereon;

"Second: That, in the opinion of the attorney-general of the province, if the present bill becomes law, all its provisions may be amended, if desirable, by the people through the Initiative;

"Third: That the acceptance of the above provisions be publicly announced over the signature of the premier or acting-premier in three daily newspapers in Saskatchewan at least three full months before the Referendum upon the Bill is held.

"If the above provisions are accepted we would urge our executive officers and every member of the Association to exert every effort to secure as large a favorable vote as possible."

This resolution presents an eminently fair proposition to the Government, and it is to be hoped that it will be accepted in the same spirit in which it has been proposed by the Grain Growers. The Grain Growers have thus accepted the principle of the Bill and are willing to take the responsibility of improving it and enlarging its scope when needed. If the Government will accept a majority vote and the attorney-general believes that the Bill may be amended by the Initiative, those who favor Direct Legislation will at once be in a position to proceed with the necessary work to bring out a large vote.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster left Ottawa on February 10 for a visit to New Zealand and Australia to work out better trade relations. On his way home he expects to visit China and Japan with the same object in view. Mr. Foster's policy seems to be to hunt all over the earth to find someone to trade with when we have 90,000,000 of people right alongside us, whose trade is more valuable than all these other countries combined and will always be so no matter how much tariff tinkering may be done.

We extend our congratulations to Sir Rodmond Roblin on attaining his sixtieth milestone and wish him many returns. May the years bring him wisdom and love of the common people. May he spend the later years of his power in restoring to the people the rights which for generations they have not had, and may he be moved with an overwhelming desire to make Manitoba the most democratic province beneath the Union Jack.

Owing to lack of space it is not possible to publish a complete report of the Saskatoon Convention in this issue. The report of the proceedings will be published next week.

Saskatchewan Secretary's Report

The following report was read by Fred W. Green, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, at the Opening of the Annual Convention at Saskatoon, February 12, 1913

To the Officers and Members
of the Saskatchewan G.G.A.
Gentlemen:—

I herewith beg to submit the twelfth annual report of this Association and the fourth I have had the honor to present. I have embodied in it both executive and directors' work as well as my own.

Directors' Meetings

Immediately after the last convention held in Regina, the board of directors met on the 17th of February in the Council Chamber of the Regina City Hall, sixteen members being present. The conduct of the convention was the first matter considered.

In a few well chosen words Mr. McKeague suggested that a court stenographer be engaged to take verbatim reports of this convention and that only such impartial synopsis be given to the press as the executive or a committee selected for that purpose should see fit. There seemed to be a keen sense of injustice done to our Association; causing much misunderstanding; by the press being given a free hand in our convention to criticise, ridicule, exaggerate mistakes, or otherwise manipulate their reports, giving impressions abroad that were never intended by the members as they dealt with the various resolutions. It was pointed out that no other Association of the magnitude and importance of the G.G.A. permitted a hostile press to sit in their meetings, and make indiscriminate reports intended to satisfy partizan employers rather than to give correct impressions.

It was, however, decided to cultivate a closer acquaintance with the various press representatives in our convention in the endeavor to secure a more sympathetic presentation of the farmers' views, rather than close our doors. We think this, to a considerable extent, has been done. A considerable change has taken place regarding our movement, and we do not look for any gross misrepresentation by the press representatives during the present convention, and therefore welcome them as friends of our national industry and those engaged in it.

The next directors' meeting was held in Saskatoon on November 15, at which 13 members of the board of directors were present. In addition to this 10 organization district officers were present. The first session was a consideration of fall organization work in which most of the members presented their views in written statements. The whole resulted in the following resolution:—

That each district organization committee should organize under direct supervision of district director in order to avoid clashing and over lapping. That the actual expense of organization work be guaranteed by the Central to the extent of \$150.00 to be expended by each of these crop district directors, but that each director be given to understand that the organization work must pay its way. That is, that sufficient annual or life members or donations must be secured to cover the actual expense and leave Central in as good a financial shape as it would be if such work was not carried on, and further, that these directors and committees shall work out their own plans and conduct such meetings in a way and manner that they may agree to be in the best interests of the Association. Should they decide to hold a district meeting or circuit of local meetings, final notification of such meeting shall be sent out from Central office after the plans have been received from the district director.

An amendment was presented in due form:—

That a number of district conventions be held at central points with the object of laying out a circuit of local meetings and that the Central make a list of the available speakers who could attend and forward same to the district directors and chairmen of the various organization committees and that the organization committees, with the directors, fix dates of the district convention so that there would be no clashing of dates, and that

\$150.00 be appropriated to be used by each of the directors and chairmen of the organization committees for expenses.

After considerable discussion the amendment was put and lost and the original motion was declared carried.

This plan of organization was then put in the hands of each district director. Provision will likely be made for these directors to report the result during the convention.

University Visit

President Murray and Dean Rutherford, of the university, invited the directors to visit and inspect the buildings and work being done. The visit was made and we were shown through the grounds, buildings, the stock and general equipment and then into the class room where Dean Rutherford was convened with a class of some 50 boys, giving them their first lesson in stock judging. Short addresses were given to the class by Hon. George Langley, President Maharg, Vice-President Dunning and others. In university matters both President Murray and Dean Rutherford seem determined that the industry of farming and the men engaged in it shall be placed on an equal footing with other professions.

At the re-assembly in the directors' meeting much discussion took place regarding the secretary's position as elevator inspector. The secretary explained that he had appeared before the grain commission at a session held in Moose Jaw, a full report of which appeared in The Guide of September 18, and pointed out the fearful demoralizing influences of the condition which causes our farmers to be placed in open competition with each

way over a second journey was made. It became quite evident when the Grain Bill was read a third time, that every effort was being put forth at Ottawa to induce the government to nullify in some manner the operation of those clauses in the Manitoba Grain Act regarding car distribution. Just previous to this a letter had been sent to the Hon. George Foster, couched in the strongest terms, setting forth the disapproval of our Association of permitting of any tampering with the act that would in any way weaken the statutory right of each individual shipper to a car in their turn. To this the minister gave a very trenchant and lucid reply, setting forth that he had heard everything Grain Growers and their deputations had to say, that he agreed with them in much, but differed in some, and advised us to wait and give the commission a chance to try out their ideas, and then if we had faults to find, or improvements to suggest, they would receive the most careful consideration. This, however, was not considered satisfactory. It was not considered wise to place in the hands of any individual or group of individuals, the power to give what should be guaranteed to all by statute.

About the same time the secretaries of the three Associations, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Fream and myself, were given notice to appear before a special committee of the senate regarding the effect on the Western provinces of the defeat of the reciprocity pact. Mr. Maharg, our president, and Mr. Henders, president of the Manitoba Association, also went along, and during that visit we had several interviews with the government and the

way clear to assist in this matter at the time. They informed us it would be a question of policy to be decided at the next session of legislature, but meantime they would investigate. We have not interviewed them since and the proposition has since slid into the hands of a private corporation.

Damp Grain at Fort William

During the summer we received many complaints regarding tough and damp grain. In early part of September I visited Fort William, trying to get a farmer's view of the wind up of the crop year of 1911, and the fearful problem confronting the terminal elevators when some 1,275 cars of heating grain were in the yards at one time and to see the operation of the big Armour Company's dryer. I think the commission had a tremendous problem to deal with, and when we remember 50 per cent. of 1911 crop was threshed with snow on the stooks, the magnitude of the work appears. It is a wonder so much of the grain was saved and the loss not greater.

Reduction of Terminal Rates

In September I attended a meeting before the grain commission at Fort William, along with Mr. McKenzie, of the Manitoba Association, in connection with the application of Mr. C. B. Watts, of the Dominion Millers' association, asking that the terminal elevator storage rates be lowered. The commission did not grant his request, suggesting that in view of the fact that the Grain Growers' Grain company was going to try out the terminal elevator business, it might be as well to await the outcome and after a year's trial at the business the Grain Growers might be in a better position to advise.

Conditions This Year at Terminals

Two other trips have been made to Fort William and Winnipeg in an endeavor to secure information as to the exact condition that prevails. For full information I refer you to Guide issues of October 2, 9 and 30 and January 29. Again this year there is an awful amount of tough or damp grain. 600 cars awaiting their turn at Horns' elevator at the time of this visit. The whole seems to point more clearly every day to inland terminal storage and hospital elevators, but this should only be done after a searching inquiry as to the best workable plan.

We have suggested to the railway authorities the advisability of a Grain Growers' picnic in the summer at Fort William, giving our farmers a chance to see the Grain Exchange, inspection system, terminal and transportation facilities and their operations, as well as a chance to meet the men operating them. I think as suggested by the president, something should be done to get better acquainted with the grain men who are serving us in the various institutions utilized in the transportation of our grain. Why not an excursion to Fort William and let these men show us and tell us their story.

Conditions at Interior

As previously intimated, I appeared before a sitting of the grain commission in Moose Jaw at which the car blockade and a remedy for it was being considered and at which I suggested as a remedy in part, pending any permanent plan the commission might have in view, that a graded freight rate might be established, giving the persons who held their grain until spring the advantage of a cheaper rate than those who shipped it out in the early fall, and also the granting of a bonus on standard grades held over on the farm as compensation for duty paid on granary building material and the extra cost of handling and hauling as this would be in line with our national policy of protecting home industry and a simple remedy for equalizing the cost of carrying grain through the winter months. The larger farmer might be coaxed into holding grain over on the farm because it paid, and the smaller man would get a better chance at the early market.

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A SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWER

other to secure cars for grain shipment, placing those who desired fair play and equal rights to prevail at the mercy of those who believed in cunning, lying, cheating, bribery, and general underhand tactics by which the modest patient law-abiding citizen was juggled out of his right often by his neighbor. The secretary further stated that he had especially asked Professor McGill, chairman of the commission, to clothe him with what power he could and arrange transportation so that the actual condition might be more clearly seen by free intercourse with the people during the shipping season. That he had absolutely no use for the position only as it assisted our general effectiveness as an Association. But the appointment was only temporary; an experiment in a small way at what had been asked for at the sitting referred to. The matter was allowed to drop.

Car Distribution Clauses in Grain Act

Just previous to our last convention you will remember the executive of the three Associations had just returned from Ottawa, where they had had an interview with the government regarding government ownership of the terminal elevators and the various questions involved in the new Grain Act and its operation under the commission. Considerable discussion arose over these matters in our last convention and almost immediately after it

minister of trade and commerce. We also appeared before a special meeting of the senate and presented our case in the strongest possible way. The papers of Canada were filled with statements culled from the addresses of the different individuals. The result was, that we were so far successful that the car distribution clause was left intact in the act, much I believe to the disappointment of the minister, and this because he had been made acquainted with many incongruities of its operation for which no remedy was being provided other than the one he proposed, and since then they have been compelled to exercise the exact function we refused to empower them to do by the act.

Coal Proposition

Later on in the spring your president and secretary were approached by a company who had a coal mining proposition they wanted us to investigate, offering to take and show us their proposition at their expense. We accepted and after investigating, appeared before the provincial government on different occasions and endeavored to secure what looked to us like a splendid opening and opportunity for the government of Saskatchewan to secure for the people of Saskatchewan a splendid coal at a reduced rate and free us from coal combines. The government were unable to see their

Canada and the Empire

By E. C. DRURY

Vice-President, Canadian Council of Agriculture, in Farmer's Magazine

At the moment, the one great question which agitates the people of Canada is that involving the relations of Canada and the Empire. This is not because Canadians in their Parliament have nothing else to think about, for there are several little things which might be improved upon. For one thing, our Federal indebtedness is unreasonably great—fifty dollars, or nearly so, per head of our population. This debt has been largely incurred during a time of prosperity, and it would seem that part of common prudence for our Parliament to busy itself in devising ways and means of wise economy whereby this stupendous debt—upwards of three hundred and fifty millions—might be somewhat reduced before the inevitable lean years come.

Another thing requiring revision is our Bank Act. We have been told for ages that we have the best banking system in the world, and so we have—for our banks! But a system that sweeps the outlying districts bare of capital in order that it may be used for speculation in the great centres, which gives no adequate security to depositors, and which allows the banks to usurp, without taxation, the strictly Government function of issuing paper currency, can scarcely be called ideal for the country at large. Parliament could, with profit, give a little serious attention to it. Our rural population is shrinking in an alarming manner, and this must be stopped or national disaster will surely follow. Our natural resources of farm, forest and fisheries are being shamefully depleted, and no adequate steps are being taken to maintain or restore these national assets. The question of the "cost of living" is becoming a serious one, and there are whispers of unholy combinations, mergers and what not, among manufacturers and middlemen, which are aggravating the situation. These and a dozen other problems urgently demand the attention of Parliament, and it would seem as though that body with all its wisdom, would need to work overtime if the country is to be kept from going, in the words of the immortal Mr. Mantalini, to the "demnition bow-wows." But Parliament is giving scant attention to these matters. Its time is quite fully occupied by something entirely different.

Naval Defence—A New Thing

That something is nothing less than how Canada shall participate in the naval defence of the Empire—not, be it noted, whether she shall do so, but how. This is a new thing so far as Canada is concerned. Never before in her history has it ever been hinted that she was under any obligation, moral or otherwise, to assist in any way in maintaining the armed forces of the Empire, or rather of Great Britain, since there is no such thing as an Imperial force. It is quite clear that when Canada's constitution, the B. N. A. Act, was framed, it was expressly intended that there should be no such

participation, otherwise some means would have been provided by which Canada would be given some voice in questions of peace and war, which she has not, and cannot have in any effective way except by a revolutionary change in the relations existing between the colony and the motherland. That Canada could be expected to contribute in any way without such a voice is impossible, contrary to the very spirit of British institutions. Moreover, the question is not only new to Canadians but it is revolutionary in its nature. It involves the expenditure of large sums of money and possibly the creation of a naval force which will of necessity be a continued and heavy financial burden to the country. It means that Canada shall enter the field of international military preparations. This is entirely contrary to Canadian tradition. Some

draw her ships in the face of the enemy, would be an act of disapproval so marked that it is quite possible it would lead to such ill feeling between Canada and the old land, as to lead to their final separation. History repeats itself.

Canada has not always, during the past fifty years, seen eye to eye with Great Britain. Canadian public opinion would not stand for one moment for a second Opium war. During the Civil War in the United States, the people of Canada sympathized actively with the North, while England, through her Whig classes, favored the South.

Recently we have seen England as the possible ally of Japan against the United States. Canadians would scarcely submit tamely to have their ships and men used in any such causes. To withdraw them would be practically equal to an act of hostility toward Great

Britain, and the people may well forgive their representatives for an act of haste which...necessity demands. Let us examine this "emergency" plea.

Technical, of course, our representatives in Parliament have a right to do this. Practically it is as much an act of tyranny as was the levying of ship money by Charles I. It makes little difference whether the tyrant be one or many. The vital thing is this, that on a question seriously involving our future, incurring vast expenditure, action is contemplated without the consent of the people having been obtained in any way. There is only one plea that can free Parliament from the charge of tyranny, and the violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of all measures of British freedom, from Magna Charta down, and that is, the plea that there is an "emergency," so urgent that there is not time to consult the people. If this can be established, Parliament will stand absolved of the charge of wilful

tyranny, and the people may well forgive their representatives for an act of haste which...necessity demands. Let us examine this "emergency" plea.

The Emergency Plea

Premier Borden claims that there is an "emergency" in the affairs of Great Britain, and in the matter of her naval defence, which demands a huge cash gift from Canada, thirty-five million dollars, to be used for the construction of three Dreadnoughts. These three ships are to be built in England, and manned and maintained by England, so that summed up, the contribution is merely a contribution of money given by Canada, to be used to augment the present British naval program. If really such an "emergency" exists, and it can be met in this manner, three things must be true. First, Great Britain's foreign relations must be such that war may be looked for at any time. Second, her navy must be inadequate to her defence. Third, her weakness does not consist of a lack of men, or of facilities to build or equip war vessels, but it is solely a monetary affair—in other words, her credit is so strained that she can no longer build the ships necessary to her defence.

Let us examine these propositions. First, as to Great Britain's foreign relations, are we justified in assuming that there is reason to fear war in the immediate future? Her relations are at present, of course, friendly with all nations. Her hereditary enemy, France, has become her friend and ally, as has also Russia, with whom, at one time, conflict was possible. All possible causes of friction with the United States have been dealt with by a permanent treaty of peace and arbitration between the two nations, which, no less than the great and growing friendliness between the two peoples, makes war an impossibility from that quarter. There remains but one source of possible danger, Germany.

We are solemnly assured that Germany intends to invade and conquer England, that she is building a fleet solely for that purpose, that German officers solemnly pledge healths to their

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WHAT WAR MEANS

Remnants of a Russian regiment after two weeks of continuous fighting on the Sheho, one of the most disastrous battles of the Russo-Japanese war, fought from the 5th to the 18th of October, 1904. The Japanese acknowledged 20,000 casualties, while the Russian losses were placed as high as 42,000. Ere the battle was over, a Russian officer and a handful of wounded men reported themselves to the general in command.

"How dare you leave your men at such a time!" stormed the general. "Back with you at once! Where is your regiment?"

"Here, sir," replied the officer. "This is all that is left of my regiment."

(This illustration is published again by special request.)

years ago I remember reading a little verse which, though crude, expressed very clearly the Canadian national ideals. It ran, if I remember rightly, something like this:—

"O, the Eagle flaps his wings and screams,
And the Lion thirsts for blood,
But the Beaver musing by his streams,
Says nothing, but saws wood."

Re-Fitting the Beaver

If the present Parliament has its way, all this is to be changed. The Beaver is to be fitted out with fangs and claws, and is to swagger around with the other beasts of prey. The whole proposal is revolutionary and momentous, and it has beside this peculiarity, that once accepted, it institutes a policy which cannot readily be abandoned. Once Canadian ships become a part of the British navy, they must of necessity be available for all Britain's wars, whether Canada approves of them or not. For Canada to refuse to participate, to with-

Britain. Once we participate in the naval defence of the Empire, it appears that we stand pledged to support Britain in all her wars—a virtual tribute, since we can have no real say in the making of peace and war—or to withhold our support at the peril of severing our connection. The whole question is so serious that it should not be entered into without the most mature thought, and the full approval of our people.

The People Have Not Spoken

On this great, new and momentous question our present Parliament assumes its right to fix our policy for all time. It does not do so on any mandate from the people, who have never had a chance to express themselves on the question in any way. If our two great political factions have their way the people will never have the chance to express themselves on the great question of whether we shall reverse our historic policy and enter the field of Imperial naval defence, being consulted only on the very minor, and relatively unim-

The Mail Bag

FOR A VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION

Editor, Guide:—It would seem that either the Borden or Laurier naval policies would suit the purpose originally intended, viz., to keep up large expenditure and thus head off tariff reduction. Indeed the navy question as a political football has been a great success. It was kicked around a year or more before the Laurier government took action. Borden came to reign and the poor old navy football was kicked around another year before a move was made—all the time "the fate of the empire in the gravest danger!" Read the party papers, their patriotic fervour—re naval policy—is bounded only by the dangers of a suit for libel. Strange there should be so much bickering and quarrelling among the members of the Canadian family in "showing devotion to the Mother Country." Note who puts up the "devotion." The very poorest will have to pay devotion whether they like it or not, it will be wrung from them through taxation and tariff extortion, while the C.P.R., whose wealth is measured in hundreds of millions and whose chiefs are intensely patriotic, will side-step this kind of devotion, for they have always refused, and still refuse, to pay taxes. Not content, they did all that was possible against better marketing conditions. The writer shipped a car of wheat on July 10, 1912, which was unloaded at terminals September 6 in very heated and damaged condition. It sold for very little, although it graded "No. 4 tough" at Winnipeg. Under these conditions naval taxation with C.P.R. exemption is the last straw. Why not take the navy question out of party politics, making it a voluntary contribution. Then it would be showing devotion, not paying tribute. Our knighted railway magnates could start the list at say, five millions—they would soon re-coup themselves by extortionate freight rates—then all the "sirs" and "honourables," whose patriotism is at high pressure, could relieve themselves. In the meantime, Grain Growers, stand firm.

Yours for success,

ROBT. HICK.

Rosetti, Sask.

ROYAL COMMISSION NEEDED

Editor, Guide:—I see that the Dominion government are going to expend some millions of dollars in agricultural education throughout the Dominion. The provincial governments have and are already spending enormous sums of money to the same end.

We see that in the world wide competitions, such as the Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge and Chicago and other important centres, the livestock, the grain and the vegetables of Canada are not only holding their own, but are adjudged the highest awards. We have Experimental Farms, Provincial Demonstration Farms, Agricultural Colleges, etc., but where do the winning exhibits come from? Not from these institutions, but from the individual farmers themselves.

It does not take much intelligence on the part of those who study the matter to learn and know that under present conditions the farming industry in the West (other than near large cities) is not only in a poor condition, but in a deplorable state. When we hear the state of affairs in these districts from the personal knowledge of delegates to our convention, when we hear of many totally ruined, of many just existing on skim milk and bread; just by sending their cream to market being able to buy bread, does it not make one hot to see the responsible government of the country so utterly callous of their honor or that of the Dominion as to endeavor to induce more victims to come out to be fleeced of not only the little money they may possess, but to be made slaves to the monopolies and capitalists who are ready to prey upon them. I am certain there are very few people in our cities who are aware of the distress which now exists amongst the small farmers and homesteaders in the West. It just amounts to a scandal that people are encouraged to come out to farm there under existing conditions, particularly as those in authority are fully aware of the facts and are trying to cover them up by the cry of mixed farm-

ing and elaborate expensive schemes for agricultural education.

Given a magic wand to raise a bumper crop on the waving of same, can anyone harvest and market a crop say of oats at 15 cents per bushel, or wheat at 35 cents per bushel, and pay wages at the rate they are now? Threshing alone demands the greater portion. How about twine, interest on machinery, horses, land, etc. As I heard a man say the other day, the best thing that could happen to Western Canada would be a failure of crop. You would not then have to sell every bushel of grain you raise at a loss. This is true. A good crop under existing conditions is good for the elevator combines, the millers, the railway companies, the bankers and the capitalists, but it is ruinous to the producer.

Now just a word on mixed farming. The high cost of the labor which must immediately follow where mixed farming is gone into, both in fencing, housing and caring for the livestock, makes it impossible to thousands of farmers let alone the cost of starting the business, coupled with the very uncertain market when any amount of increase is produced. Just to illustrate by a fact. The other day a large packing plant was destroyed by fire. Another plant, a few hundred miles away, heard of it and at once advised their buyers by phone, etc., to drop the price of hogs 50 cents per cwt., at the same time advising their customers of a rise of \$1 to \$2 per cwt., and the government authorities are content to leave the farmers in such hands. Remedy our market conditions and the government will have no need to spend money in trying to teach farmers to do what they know well enough how to do now, which is amply illustrated by the fact that the farmers of Canada themselves, not the government institutions, have

captured the trophies of the world as far as farming is concerned.

What I should like to see would be a royal commission appointed to investigate the present conditions of the homesteaders and the farmers, consisting of some members of our Grain Growers' association, to try and find out some plan whereby the present deplorable condition may be remedied and we may feel proud instead of ashamed to encourage our friends in the Old Country to come to Canada to farm.

FRANCIS C. CLARE,
Sec., Edmonton Dist. Ass. of U.F.A.

SUPPORTS NAVAL POLICY

Editor, Guide:—While taking a great interest in the navy controversy may I take advantage of your invaluable columns to offer to contribute a few lines upon the matter. A great number of the letters in your paper take a very selfish and extremely narrow minded point of view and do not realize that while Canada is enjoying to her fullest extent all the advantages of an independent nation and that she is doing so under the protection of the Mother Country without contributing one iota to the heavy naval expenses incurred, when all the other self governing colonies realize the absolute necessity of contributing and contributing freely and handsomely towards the maintenance of our empire and to preserve that almost unlimited freedom which we enjoy, but do not realize, can we, the largest colony of all, stand back alone and hesitate, can we pride ourselves on being a part of our grand empire and not take a share of its burdens. Canada, where is your pride, your loyalty, your sense of justice?

Some of the correspondents selfishly complain of the financial burden that the Borden policy incurs. Have they

stopped to think what it means? Do they realize that the \$35,000,000 donation is an emergency donation, and that the emergency has now arrived and that the very existence of our empire is absolutely dependent upon the imperial navy? Is not the freedom we enjoy under the Union Jack worth \$5 a head? Are not the benefits we have already received worth that amount? In your issue of January 22, Mr. W. C. Painter says Canada has no enemy among the nations. How does he know? Has she never had any? Does he suppose that were she deprived of the protection of the Mother Country that she would maintain her independence? No. She would immediately become the possession of a foreign country, be burdened with considerably heavier taxation and her liberties would be restricted.

We would naturally look forward to the day when all differences could be peaceably settled by arbitration and armaments done away with, but when arbitration fails, as in cases it must, the final appeal must be to force as from time immemorial.

As Canada depends upon the markets of the Mother Country for the disposal of the bulk of her products, would it not be to her advantage to maintain and strengthen those ties which exist and ensure peace and prosperity.

"United we stand, divided we fall."

THOMAS EDWARDS.

Hanna, Alta.

AEROPLANES vs. DREADNOUGHTS

Editor, Guide:—I read a couple of letters in The Guide recently, namely, "The naval problem and reciprocity" and "Canadian nickle in foreign dreadnoughts." I may say that both these letters agree with my theory, that in future wars, the victorious party will not be on the water or land, but in the air.

I have had some experience in aviation and have been at the manufacturing side for over two years. I have built twelve biplanes of 28, 30, 40 and 50 h.p., and my record for flight is now only 44 miles at one time. This is all to show that I have been at the actual game.

Now in one of the letters it says that Canada proposes to present Great Britain with \$35,000,000; the Laurier administration was going to have warships here. As I could construct a very well built 60 h.p., 3 passenger aeroplane for \$3,500, the above amount would just purchase 10,000 of them. I have already written to the Minister of Militia in this line, but have been just put off. An aeroplane is far more dangerous than a battleship; they can carry wireless and instruct all who remain below. Their speed record is 105 miles an hour; their height 18,500 feet and duration 14 hours. All of this is an advance in about 10 years. What has the future in store?

I believe that in the future battles will be between submarines under the sea and aeroplanes in the clouds; that in a very short time dreadnoughts will be off the map. With an aeroplane above armed with a quick-firing gun and able to drop very deadly bombs on them, where would they be? What good are all their expensive artillery and armor against a foe they can't aim at, and who will hit them when they are not armed?

At present Canada does not go in for this, termed the fourth arm of the service. Nearly every nation, large or small, now goes in for them. Australia is among the number. Next June France will have 1,000, which is the largest body yet, but even China, Japan, Mexico, Argentina, etc., are equipped, not to mention England, Germany, Italy, United States, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Norway and Russia.

Continued on Page 26

The Gasoline Engine

Undoubtedly the handiest piece of machinery on the farm today is the small gasoline engine. Many farmers, their wives and sons, know from experience the back-breaking work which they have gone through in operating by hand the churn, cream separator, grinder, fanning mill, pump, saw, washing machine and many other pieces of machinery of every day use on the farm. The small gasoline engine will do all of this work at a very small cost of operation and at a large saving of labor. Engines of this type may be purchased in sizes ranging from 1½ H.P. to 30 H.P. and at prices from \$60 to \$1200. Some of these engines are mounted on trucks, others on skids, thus enabling the user to move them from place to place according to the work to be done. The makes of gasoline engines are many and varied. We feel that The Guide carries advertising of the majority of representative firms manufacturing gasoline engines. We also feel that their engines are the best that money can purchase and would advise our readers when in the market for gasoline engines to communicate with any one, even all of the following firms:—

Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co., Brandon, Man.
Farmers' Supply Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Harmer Implement Co., Winnipeg, Man.
International Harvester Co., Winnipeg, Man.
C. S. Judson Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Manitoba Engines, Limited, Brandon, Man.
Renfrew Machinery Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, Man.
T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Burridge Cooper Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Armstrong Mfg. Co., Saskatoon, Sask.
Emerson-Brantingham Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Canadian Heer Engine Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Wm. Eddie, Winnipeg, Man.
British Canadian Agricultural Tractors, Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.
G. B. Grandy & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Any of the above mentioned firms will gladly send catalogues and all information possible. As stated before, the gasoline engine is a wonderful labor saver. When writing to any of these companies we would request that you be sure and mention The Grain Growers' Guide.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

HOME ECONOMICS CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Home Economics Societies of Manitoba was held last week in the Agricultural College and was well attended.

Mrs. McCharles, of Manitou, presided, assisted by Mrs. Dayton, of Virden.

For the first time the women were welcomed to the city by a representative city woman, Mrs. J. A. M. Aikins, on behalf of the Women's Canadian Club who most graciously extended the hand of sisterhood to the country women.

Mrs. Aikins was followed by President Black, who outlined the history of the Home Economic Societies and dropped hints of pleasant things ahead.

He recalled to mind that this movement had its origin in a Household Science convention held in the college in February, 1909. He spoke of this event as having marked an epoch in the history of our province, for it was the beginning of the Home Economics movement in country districts which has spread like fire in tinder. From a nebulous sentiment at that time have grown in four years twenty-one or two well organized societies.

In 1910 the first domestic science car in Canada crossed the province under the care of experts, who gave lectures to thousands. Last year cars were sent out on the C.P.R. and C.N.R. About one hundred and forty meetings were held, with an attendance of approximately fifteen thousand women. President Black said that he hoped this work would go on next summer on an even larger scale.

Coming nearer home President Black dwelt on the fact that this work in the college was called the Home Economics Division, putting it on the same plane as agriculture. In the new college the girls, instead of being an afterthought, as they are here, will have a residence large enough to accommodate two hundred.

An interesting piece of news to those interested in the work was that the minister of agriculture is likely to bring in a bill soon for the incorporation of the Home Economics Societies with a yearly grant from the government. It seems that some of the more active organizations have been agitating for this for sometime. Mr. Black also advised them to ask their municipal councils for a grant as the Agricultural Societies do.

In conclusion he congratulated the societies on the scope of their work and protested that those women were mistaken who complained of its narrowness. He was glad, he said, that during the past year they had kept all political questions out of their societies and hoped that they would continue to do so.

A very able address by Mrs. H. W. Dayton, of Virden, followed, which was filled with the good homely common sense of the woman who has been there and knows whereof she speaks.

Mrs. Dayton began with the very young childhood of the children on the farm and insisted that in spite of hereditary tendencies they could be so well trained as to overcome them and cited the famous old Jesuit saying about having a child for the first ten years of its life and not caring what followed.

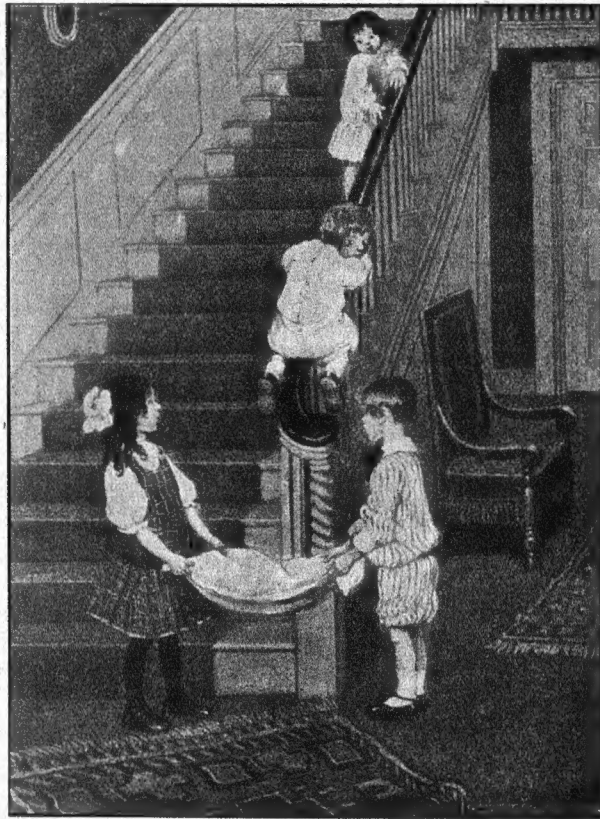
Mrs. Dayton went right into that old fashioned farm home which had every room shut up like a dungeon and let up the shades and admitted fresh air through open sashes, claiming that only by following such straight roads to good health could parents hope to succeed in raising their families to be a credit to the country. She even went so far as to say, "Be healthy and you will be happy and very likely good as well."

She urged country parents to have games for their children to play and to give them time to play them, also to take time to go out with them a bit and study the beauties of nature in flowers and grass and trees.

Give boys and girls rooms that are pretty and cheerful and private, she said, if you want to make them contented with farm life.

Miss Laura E. Black, of the household science staff of the city schools, gave a very interesting paper on "The High Cost of Living."

She attributed it partly to the high standard of living today which demanded delicacies out of season and to increased



"THE MONORAIL"

population without a proportionate increase in production.

She pointed out that the buying of breakfast foods in packages added greatly to the high cost of living, stating that what cost five cents a pound in bulk cost ten cents in packages. Also she put in a plea for the good old-fashioned oatmeal porridge, which, she said, had five times as much tissue building material and three times as many calories of heat.

As a partial solution of this vexed problem she suggested beef rings in country districts, by which arrangement farmers kill a beef each in turn and each gets a certain share so that all can have fresh meat.

She suggested also that women make themselves familiar with the different fabrics so that they will know the wearing value of each.

Miss Kennedy, of the Agricultural College, gave a very valuable address on the waste of human energy, showing how steps could be saved between kitchen and pantry and cellar.

This concluded the afternoon session. In our next number we will try to give a resume of the other happenings of the convention which I would like to enlarge upon here if space permitted.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Provincial president, Mrs. Dayton, of Virden; honorary president, Mrs. McCharles, of Manitou; and vice-president, Mrs. McConnell, of Hamiota. The other members of the board are: Mrs. Price, Mrs. Chisholm, of Morden, and Mrs. Gordon, of Swan Lake.

Following is the convention program, which I print in the hope that it may give you suggestions for papers.

Program

- Tuesday Afternoon, February 4**
- 1.30—Registration of Delegates.
Opening Business.
- 2.00—Opening Address by Mrs. R. W. McCharles, Manitou, Man., who will occupy the Chair.
- 2.30—Address of Welcome on behalf of the Women of Winnipeg—Mrs. J. A. M. Aikins, President Women's Canadian Club, Winnipeg.
- 3.00—Address—"The Work of the Manitoba Home Economics Societies"—President Black.
- 3.30—"Keeping Young People interested in Country Life"—Mrs. H. W. Dayton, Virden, Man.
- 4.00—Social Tea—General Discussion.

4.45—"The High Cost of Living"—Miss Laura E. Black, Household Science Staff, Winnipeg City Schools.

5.10—Business Session devoted to the interests of Home Economics' work in Manitoba.

Tuesday Evening, February 4

8.00—Chair taken by President Black. Address—"The Business Wife"—Mrs. E. W. Hamilton.

"—First Aid and Home Remedies"—Dr. Mary Crawford, Winnipeg.

"—Why Boys and Girls leave the Farm"—Mrs. Nellie McClung, Winnipeg.

Selections of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be rendered during the evening.

Wednesday Morning, February 5

9.30—Mrs. R. W. McCharles in the Chair.

"Home Management"—Mrs. Charlton Salisbury, Prof. of Household Science Manitoba Agricultural College.

10.00—"Home Furnishings"—Mrs. M. Vialoux, Charleston, Man.

10.30—"The Bookshelves of our Prairie Homes"—Mrs. A. Chisholm, Morris, Man.

11.00—"Right Habits of Work"—Miss M. Kennedy, Prof. of Household Art, M.A.C.

11.30—"Household Science Equipment for Country Schools"—Miss B. A. Duncan, Lecturer in Household Science, M.A.C.

Wednesday Afternoon

2.00—"A Better Year"—Mrs. C. Fender, Carman, Man.

2.30—"The Dignity of Feeding a Nation"—Miss E. Cora Hind.

3.00—"The Labor Problem as Affecting our Homes"—Mrs. A. V. Thomas, Winnipeg.

3.30—Election of Officers.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PETITIONS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Are you sending out any women's suffrage petition forms. If so I shall be glad to have one and help the cause along.

It is up to us who are interested to coach ourselves in political matters so that we may plead our cause to advantage.

The women's cumulative vote, once gained and exercised in the cause of truth and right, will eventually tend to render the political field clearer. It is sadly obscured now by selfish partizanship and

mercenary motive. We will try to change all that.

"Then none were for a party;
The all were for the state;
Then the rich man loved the poor,
And the poor man loved the great."

One strong argument in favor of women's suffrage is that her vote is almost sure to be disinterested. It is improbable that she would be, or could be, bribed by whisky, cigars or other means of blandishment.

There is a good section of the population that can be so coerced. An overpowering majority can be thus gained to any end.

I often wonder if in the present day it is wise or right to allow an absolutely illiterate person to vote. What do you think, Miss Beynon? Perhaps we could have some hints in the page some time as to those matters of political interest on which it would be wise for us to be well informed, in preparation for the suffrage.

EMME.

I have thought a great deal upon the question of the illiterate voter and it seems to me that every class of society, no matter how ignorant, may have wrongs no one else will understand and that when they grow sufficiently unbearable there will always rise up a prophet to point out that the cure is in their own hands.

If the suggestion was made that a board of men in town—and be they ever so just—should vote for the country people, the farmers would immediately say, "What do they know about farm conditions," so I think all classes should make the laws.

F. M. B.

REBELS AGAINST HOMESTEAD LAWS

Dear Miss Beynon,—Father is a subscriber for The Grain Growers' Guide and I read the letters each time. Everyone has a certain speech to make. Well, you might laugh and throw this at your feet, but I don't care. Anyhow I am going to have my say. Why is it so impossible for a single woman to take a homestead, she dare not even think of such a thing. I guess the government thinks women are no good, but just you people raise your spy glasses at the West. It's not what you read, it's what you see with the eye that counts. What do these bachelors do to improve the country? "Nothing." They do not even live up to the duties of a homesteader and when they get their patent they say "Farewell, old shack, farewell, you shall never see me again." They have nothing to stop for, so they sell their homesteads for three or four hundred dollars. I don't call that improving the country, do you?

An old woman fifty or sixty years of age could do more work on a homestead with one hand tied behind her, and be ready to prove up and get her patent too, where these able-bodied young men can't. They have to be sent back till they can have the proper improvements.

Now, don't you think a young woman can do just as well and the government would be richer by a few ten spots if they would give the girls a chance too. Right here I will say a girl of eighteen should not be allowed a homestead. I say none under twenty-five, as a girl of that age is just working up to her better sense. Oh! I am going to get my ears wooled, but I guess any as old as I am will say that's right, that's right. Is this letter worth discussing? If so, speak up. From a

BACHELOR SETTLEMENT.

LATEST RETURNS

First Wife—"What is your husband's average income, Mrs. Smith?"

Second Wife—"Oh, any time after midnight."

It is not force that rules the world—it is the social co-operation of mankind—the common conscience, the hearts and the heads of millions of men and women which exercise an overwhelming influence on public opinion.—Sir John Simon.

OFFICERS:

Honorary President:	Virden
J. W. Scallion	
President:	Oulross
R. O. Henders	
Vice-President:	Oakville
J. S. Wood	
Secretary-Treasurer:	Winnipeg
R. McKenzie	

NEW BRANCH AT PLAINS

A meeting was held at Plains on February 5 to organize a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association. R. J. Avison, the organizer, being present, gave an interesting address on some of the important questions of the day, and also why the farmers should organize and form a branch of the Grain Growers' association. The meeting was unanimous as to the advisability of forming a branch. The following officers were duly elected: President D. E. Rielly, Vice-President L. Kundson, Secretary J. E. Crawford. The Directors appointed were L. Birch and H. Slater, the remainder to be appointed at the next meeting.

NEW ERA AT BRANT ARGYLE

Monday night marked the dawn of a new era in the history of the Brant Argyle branch of the Grain Growers' association. It had been decided to hold a social evening in Douglas Hall and to invite a speaker on behalf of the order. Mr. Burnell, of Oakville, represented the provincial association. As he could not possibly arrive until after the opening hour it was decided to give the first portion of the time to the young folks for dancing, which they enjoyed to the full. After they had made certain that their feet were warm President W. L. Miller called the meeting to order and explained that they had come to learn as well as to amuse themselves. Ira Stratton spoke briefly on "Education for Efficiency." Mr. Burnell then took up the business of the association, which he said was to Educate, Legislate and Co-operate. He gave some particulars of the good work which had already been accomplished, and made a strong appeal to all to join hands with them. The ladies served luncheon and from the bountiful store of sandwiches, cake, etc., one would suppose that they had decided to have all the wheat consumed at home, if only their friends would take hold and help.

Canvassers were busy meanwhile and the combined result of the hospitality and the appeal was the adding of forty names to the membership list; many were new names, some renewals. Then the musicians tuned their instruments again and the latter part of the program was proceeded with.

Another meeting will be held in a fortnight. Now they have enlisted the ladies it looks as if the officers of this branch have solved their most difficult problem—that of attendance.

STONEWALL ARGUS.

Dear Sir:—While in Winnipeg last week my attention was drawn to the fact that a large percentage of grain going forward for inspection is grading tough and wet. If this is any indication of the condition of the grain remaining in the farmers' possession at the present time, it seems necessary to issue a timely warning to our members to forward any grain of a doubtful character as to dryness, so that it may be treated at the dryer, or placed at once where it will come into consumption. If dried it would not be necessary to sell it at once, as it could be held at storage charges, which would be much better than to let it go to destruction as much of such grain did last year.

It is at such a time as this that an open market to the south would have been of incalculable benefit in giving the whole of the cold weather available to send such grain to the large consuming people in the U.S., and our farmers would have been in a much better position to dispose of it and at a better value. Yours truly, F. SIMPSON.

The following interesting letter was received from the secretary of the Foxwarren branch, R. J. Donnelly. "On January 25 we had a record breaker of a meeting, some forty-five members being present to listen to the report of the delegates to the Brandon convention. C. Burdett gave an able address outlining the business done and the different subjects that were brought up for discussion. We also had with us Mr. Davidson, of The Grain Growers' Grain company, who spoke on "The evil of rushing

our grain on the world's markets and the results." He also spoke on co-operation. An application for an elevator at this point was made. We have handled at this point co-operatively six carloads, twine, apples, flour and feed and are enrolling a few new members by doing so."

Elm Bank Grain Growers held a social entertainment on January 31, and it was a great success. Thirty-five couples sat down to supper, after which President Laidlaw addressed the audience, asking them all to join the Grain Growers. Mr. Shirliff and Mr. Nentwig also addressed the meeting, and then there was a rush to pay the dollar and become a member. Twenty-eight dollars were handed in and in a few minutes seventeen new members had joined.

The dancing was kept up till the "wee sma' hours." Hoping to meet again at some future date.

BAYCENTRE REORGANIZED

At a re-organization meeting of the Baycentre branch of the G.G.A., it was moved by D. L. Stewart, seconded by Jas. Campbell, that T. T. Johnston be re-elected President. Moved by D. L. Stewart, seconded by Jas. Campbell, that A. Akers be re-elected Vice-President. Moved by Jas. Campbell, seconded by G. Jacobs, that W. Beaven be re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. Moved by D. L. Stewart and seconded by W. Beaven that we strongly protest against any advance in the indemnity of members of the House of Commons, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our member and one to the Chairman of the convention at Brandon. Moved by G. Jacobs, seconded by Jas. Campbell, that we fully endorse the stand taken by D. D. Campbell in regard to Reciprocal Demurrage, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the convention at Brandon.

W. BEAVEN, Sec.-Treas.

Mr. A. J. M. Poole, of Springhill association, reports a very enthusiastic meeting of their branch. The delegates to the Brandon convention presented a very interesting report, which was much appreciated. A resolution endorsing the resolution passed by the Brandon convention re the naval question was enthusiastically carried. The action of the delegates pledging \$10.00 to the "Emergency Fund" was endorsed.

A number of other important matters of local interest were taken up.

CARRONBROOK ORGANIZED

A vigorous and promising youngster was added to the already large family of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association on Friday evening, January 17, with the birth of the Carronbrook branch. Before organizing, the meeting was treated to an interesting and instructive address by John A. Fortune, of Gilbert Plains, who outlined the aims and objects of the Grain Growers' association and the Grain Growers' Grain company. He also referred to the high standing of and the good work being done by The Grain Growers' Guide.

The conclusion of his address was marked by a hearty vote of thanks. Organization was then proceeded with, all the farmers present, with one or two exceptions, becoming members. The following officers were elected: President James Atkinson, Vice-President Wm. Grassie, Secretary-Treasurer H. J. Pomeroy. A Board of Directors will be appointed at the next meeting. Adjournment was followed by music and dancing, this being kept up for some time. H. J. POMEROY, Sec.-Treas.

ROUSING MEETING AT EMERSON

The meeting of the Emerson branch of the association, to hear the report of the delegates to the Brandon convention, was held in the Town Hall, Emerson, Saturday January 18, with the largest attendance of members of any meeting for a year. After the usual routine business President Roy Whitman called upon Messrs T. W. Knowles and W. Forester to give in their report. These gentlemen spoke for over two hours, giving as briefly as possible a synopsis

of the work carried out, which gave unanimous approval to those listening. The action of Mr. A. Forester in, at the critical moment, pledging himself for \$20.00 to the fighting fund and thereby starting a movement that will bring over \$1,000 into the fund was warmly approved of; also the action of Mr. T. W. Knowles pledging the Emerson association to send \$10.00 before the 1st of April for the same purpose was also endorsed unanimously. Several new men became members.

The first of the social evenings of the Emerson association was carried out most successfully on Wednesday, January 22, at the Methodist Church, Manse, when a program of song and recitation and an address on Direct Legislation from A. Puttee, ex-Labor member of the Dominion House for Winnipeg, was the speaker. Mr. Puttee dealt in a pleasing and thorough explanatory manner with this important subject and in an address of over an hour thoroughly explained its benefits. The program concluded with an address from Mr. T. W. Knowles on the aims and objects of the association. Mr. W. Forester acted as chairman and opened the meeting with the short address on Equality of Opportunities. At the conclusion refreshments were served by the ladies of the district in their usual bountiful manner. Director McClellange got busy during the evening and six new names were added to the association as a result of his persuasive way.

Roaring River G.G.A. held its regular meeting on January 21. President Martin presided; there was a splendid turnout of the members and the young people of the district. Hugh Allan gave a very interesting report of the work of the convention at Brandon. It was resolved to hold a social on February 28. Hurry up and send on buttons and cartoons. I think it is a good idea.

DAVID REID, Sec.-Treas.

A. H. Detmold, of Duck Mountain, sends an interesting report of a meeting of their branch, which was held on the 13th of January.

After the ordinary routine of business resolutions were passed in favor of Reciprocal Demurrage, Initiative, Referendum and Recall. Messrs McKnight and Monkman, of Grand Narrows, and Mr. Rooke, of Togo, who were with us as visitors gave interesting addresses, which were much appreciated. A program of social evenings will be put on during the winter months. We expect to make our G.G. organization the centre of attraction in this community, from which shall emanate such influence as shall tend to develop good citizenship.

HOLLAND BRANCH STRONG ON CO-OPERATION

The following interesting letter, dated February 5, was received from Mr. W. J. Lovie, secretary of the Holland branch.

Dear Sir:—The annual meeting of the Holland branch was held on January 18; it was a postponed meeting. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted and the financial statement was read. This showed that the secretary for the past year had practically been paying the expenses of the branch, as there was a deficit of \$16.90 in closing the books. The secretary was advised by the meeting to try and square himself up before sending any dues in to the head office. After the election of officers the question of co-operative buying of commodities in carloads was taken up and discussed. Apples were the first commodity touched on. It was felt that \$5.00 per barrel was too big a price to pay for apples when we, as an Association, could easily buy them from the producer in Ontario f.o.b. and simply pay first cost and freight charges. Another necessity touched on was coal. Our prices here are, Hard \$12.00, Galt \$10.00, Souris \$5.00, strictly cash. It was felt that the price of hard nut coal or egg coal could not be helped much, but Galt coal at \$10.00 per ton we regarded as a hold-up, almost. We considered that half that price was sufficient seeing that Galt is mined at Lethbridge and is a home

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. English, Harding; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

product. Souris coal we did not consider as it is not much use anyway. Galt coal at \$10.00 is as cheap as Souris at \$5.00. I have heard that Galt coal is only sold to dealers. In that case do you know whether any of the small mines in Alberta deal directly with consumers in carload lots, and whether there are more mines than one turning out the same grade of coal as Galt? The purchasing of binder twine co-operatively in carload lots was also touched upon. It was felt that outside assistance was useless to assist us in building up an Association, as the men we want at a public meeting are not there. It was felt that we had to have the germ of life right in ourselves before we could do anything, and co-operative buying in quantities appealed to the members present as one of the best things going.

The notorious Macdonald election following upon the Dominion election hurt us as an Association. The Association was blamed for lots it was not guilty of, and, of course, some of the mud stuck, it always does. The secretary had a couple of lengthy articles in the Holland Observer largely on co-operative buying in quantities, and there are now a batch of furious business men. Of course, that hurts no one. It had the effect of bringing the Association prominently before the public and letting them know that it was not tramped out of existence by any means. Co-operative buying may be the means of giving it a new lease of life. I am glad to see that you are going into the hired help problem, and I think many more will be glad too. If you are not working it that way I would offer a suggestion, that applications be received only through the local secretaries. It might be a means of inducing membership. Of course, this is only a suggestion. Do what you think best. If you have any particulars about the scheme that I do not know of, kindly let me know and if I can get space I can write it up for you in the local papers.

Contributions to the emergency fund up to date are as follows:

Binscarth	\$10.00
Glenella	10.00
Montgomery Bros.	10.00
D. W. Buchanan	10.00
Springhill	10.00
Neepawa	10.00
Pilot Mound	10.00
Strathclair	17.00
Sinclair	10.00
Portage la Prairie	10.00
Newdale	21.00
J. W. Scallion	10.00
Springfield	10.00
Foxwarren	10.00
Ashville	5.00

Total.....\$163.00

Raw Furs

We pay the highest possible prices for all kinds of Raw Furs. We need all you have. Write for Free Price List and Free Trapper's Book offer.

Best prices paid for Deer Heads.

INDIAN CURIO CO.
549 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG
EXPERT SCIENTIFIC TAXIDERMISTS

The Dauphin Milling Co.

Are prepared to supply their Best A1 Flour to the Grain Growers in the northern district at \$2.50 per sack in car lots.

THE DAUPHIN MILLING CO.
DAUPHIN - MAN.

OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	James Bower Red Deer
President:	W. J. Tregillus Calgary
Vice-Presidents:	First, J. Quinsey, Noble; Second, W. S. Henry, Bow Island; Third, Rice Shepard, Strathcona; Fourth, E. Carswell, Red Deer.
Honorary Secretary:	E. J. Fream Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:	P. P. Woodbridge Calgary

DUTY OF LOCAL UNIONS

I take this opportunity of drawing your attention to the following resolution which was passed at the convention in January, under the above heading:

"Resolved that the Board of Directors of every union shall be instructed by this convention to do their full duty to audit the accounts of their secretary-treasurer quarterly and to authorize the regular remittance to be made to the Central Office according to the constitution."

This is a most important matter and one which experience has proved in several instances would have saved much trouble and loss had it been carried out.

Because our local officers, for the most part, hold only honorary positions, the unions are none the less business concerns and must be run on business lines. Most of our unions look forward to doing business in the near future, as a union, if they are not doing it now. It should be their object to fit themselves to do that business in a businesslike manner, as in that way only can they hope to be successful.

I appeal to all members of the U.F.A. who read these columns to bear this in mind and make it their duty to see that their local union is carried on on business principles, thus not only protecting themselves but encouraging the Central Office and Board of Directors to enter into co-operative business propositions. Show us that you mean business and I do not think your executive will be slow to respond to the call. So many forget that the opposition to us is bitter; that in trying to enter the realm of business we are risking our very existence and all that our U.F.A. is able to do today. Your local officers are as important to your local union as the Central executive are to the whole association. See to it that your local officers do their duty as well as you look to your Central Officers to do theirs.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

GRAIN COMPLAINTS FROM BOWELL

Our annual meeting was arranged for December 21, 1912, but through some misunderstanding as to advertising of date, the only one present was the president, and while he felt at that moment that he could do the work of at least a dozen indifferent members, he couldn't by any means form himself into a quorum, so went home. A meeting was arranged for January 18, 1913, and although the weather was not very favorable, a fair number turned out. The result of balloting for officers was that M. Robinson was elected President, G. J. Durbean Vice-President and J. Darraugh Secretary-Treasurer.

During the past year interest in our movement has fallen off somewhat, but I believe we are now in a fair way to recover our lost ground, though it does not seem possible to pile up the membership we had in 1912 as our rural population is not so large as it was then. We hope this year to do something along the lines of co-operative buying; in the past we have been very successful in carrying out any measures we undertook and there is no reason why we should not this year exceed our best efforts of the past. We are anxiously awaiting official reports of the annual convention and are deeply interested in the elevator problem and will be heard from as soon as the government's policy is announced. Except that there are no complaints re car shortage, the grain situation in this district is in a deplorable condition. Farmer after farmer has been heard to complain in no uncertain tone about the way he has been used by the dealers, short weights, poor grading and heavy dockages, combined with very low prices, seems to be the rule. We want an elevator system in which the farmer has some control before we will get any measure of justice. We in this district are unanimously in favor of Direct Legislation and the Single Tax, and with these weapons of offence and defence in our hands the Unhappy Trinity (Bankers, Railroads and Manufacturers)

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

will be made to sit up and take notice, and if we, as organized agriculturists, keep everlastingly at it, hammering away at the hard spots, in a comparatively short time our friends, the enemy, will find themselves in about the same position as the skunk that tried to stop the train; nothing left but the stink he kicked up. Keep your eye on Union #18 this year.

J. DARRAUGH, Sec.-Treas.

MINUTES OF CLARINDA UNION NO. 441

1. Called to order by President Wm. Strong with a few remarks relating to the organization.

2. Roll call of officers; present Wm. Strong, President, Messrs Galts, Clark, Coglon, Thompson, Directors, and G. P. Clark Secretary-Treasurer.

3. Reading of official communications of board of directors, also your letter and circular of the 29th ult.

4. Call of application for membership. Six new members, namely Messrs Geo. Henderson, Donald McDonald, Isaac Coglon, Ed. Coglon, Geo. Le Hemp, Henry M. Halland, making a total of twenty-two.

5. Discussions. Moved by R. Coglon that we accept members for the first two meetings without voting by ballot. The question was raised by Ed. Coglon regarding cheaper coal for our local members.

Moved by Ross Coglon that the secretary interview Mr. Baker with regard to cheaper coal, seconded by Bert. Coglon. Moved by Bert. Coglon that the secretary write Central Association regarding cheaper twine, seconded by Geo. Henderson. It was moved and seconded that the secretary inquire from the wholesale firms with regard to cheaper coal-oil, fence wire, etc., also to our Central Association with regard to same. Moved by Ross Coglon that the present discussion, re the Herd Law, be adjourned for the present meeting, seconded by G. A. Clark.

G. P. CLARK, Sec.-Treas.

A VOICE FROM THE UNITED SOUTH

Section Creek Union No. 431 U.F.A. On December 10 last the wave of Unionism arose in this Sunny South and there developed therefrom what promises to be one of the strongest unions in the cause. Our loyal friend, J. Quinsey, got us in motion and a hearty response to his call resulted. Twenty-seven members enrolled right off the bat and the first official meeting held January 7, 1913, brought several more into the fold. We promptly got in motion, discussed the several points at issue, got the wire, twine and coal correspondence going, appointed two delegates for convention, sent the "hat" around for their expenses, got them and told the boys to get next to the best going, gather information, make notes, etc. Next thing was the social clause of the constitution to abide by; well, we just put into a vote and elected three sound boosters, Messrs Steffes, Blackmer and Roberts, and inside of fifteen minutes we had a dance arranged; which, in spite of disastrous weather, was well attended. We cracked the boys a dollar a head, which goes to our organization fund, our boys don't mind that for they are heartily interested in the movement and they will get their dollar back with several hundred per cent. interest before 1914 dawns. We farmers have been playing Rip Van Winkle far too long, but at last are aroused to a sense of duty to ourselves, our family and our brother farmers. At our next meeting we will discuss our political standing and will endeavor to gather more supporters of the union together.

Our officers elected for 1913 were as follows: President John B. Gallaher, Vice-President Joseph Steffes and Secretary-Treasurer D. B. Ulch.

If our start is any criterion of our future just "watch our smoke." Enough said.

D. B. ULCH, Sec. Treas.

UNION STARTED AT LOYALIST

A meeting of the farmers was held recently in the vicinity of Loyalist, having for its object the organization of a local union of the United Farmers

of Alberta. Lawrence Dunn was elected temporary chairman with T. Johnson as temporary secretary. It was decided to organize at once and permanent officers were elected as follows: Lawrence Dunn President, F. R. Graham Vice-President, J. Lorne McDougall Secretary Treasurer. Six directors were also elected. It was moved, seconded and carried unanimously that the union be called "Loyalist," the number of same to be determined by the Central Office. It was decided that the union meet on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at the hour of 2.30 p.m.

J. LORNE McDOUGALL, Sec. Treas.

NORTHERN LIGHT BRANCH ORGANIZED

A meeting of farmers was held on January 25, consisting of residents in the neighborhood north of the new town of Richdale, and it was decided to organize a branch of the United Farmers of Alberta. A motion was duly made and carried to this effect. The people in this district have been wanting to have such a union for the past year, claiming it was too far to go to the meetings of Richdale Union. As president of that union I, W. G. Inman, discouraged the idea for a while, urging them to come down to Richdale. However, I have seen the uselessness of this request and decided to help them get an organization started, and at their earnest desire for me to come in with them and help them to get going I consented to do so. I was thereupon elected secretary-treasurer of the new union. We have had very poor success with the Richdale Union during the past year, partly on account of the secretary's absence from home and I could not see but that I could do better work in this union.

I realize the great importance of the work of the secretary, so far as the life of the union is concerned, and I shall try my utmost to keep things moving. In this I earnestly ask the Central Office to assist me, which I know they will do before the asking by sending me all circulars, etc., etc. This union is to hold its meetings in the Brainard school-house on section 6-32-11, west of the 4th meridian, on the second and fourth Saturdays during the months of February and March at least, at noon. Motion to name our union resulted in the adoption of the name "Northern Light." It was decided to order the special U.F.A. combined membership roll, cash and minute book, also other stationery.

Officers elected were as follows: F. H. Smith President, John Bye Vice-President and W. G. Inman Secretary-Treasurer. Also a full Board of Directors.

The union decided, through its executive, to have a box social and dance at the Brainard school on the evening of January 31, 1913. Co-operation in the matter of purchasing of a carload of flour and other commodities, by which means the farmers may save money, was also discussed.

It was also suggested that we form a district association of unions along the Berry Creek for the purpose of assisting and strengthening our co-operative work, and the matter will be considered at a meeting in the near future.

W. G. INMAN, Sec.-Treas.

The annual meeting of the East Clover Bar Local, No. 3, was held on January 13, when the secretary's report, showing 37 paid up members, and a cash balance on hand of \$18.50 was unanimously adopted, and the following officers were elected for 1913: President, J. L. Wardrop; vice-president, Jno. Williams; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Jackman; directors, H. Lackey, Jno. Reynolds, J. Sanford, M. Reynolds, M. Latam, W. C. Wardrop; representative on District Association, W. J. Jackman; delegates to the convention, J. L. Wardrop and W. J. Jackman; auditor, M. Latam.

The important matter of railway fire guards was dealt with by appointing the ten members through whose farms the G.T.P. runs a committee to consider the question and report to the Union's February meeting. The annual entertainment was held on Friday, January 31.

W. J. JACKMAN, Sec.-Treas.

District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Winterburn; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—Henry Sorenson, Strathmore; Macleod—J. H. Lennox, Granum; Medicine Hat—A. Rawlins, Taber.

CREOLE BELLE ALIVE

The following are some clippings from a newspaper in regard to Creole Belle Union:—

"On Saturday the officers and members of Creole Belle Union No. 334, United Farmers of Alberta, held their annual meeting. The secretary read the official circular No. 15, also the official call to the convention. After a brisk discussion on the Herd Law, Mr. Crowth moved, seconded by G. Neale, that the provincial member be written to for information re the best way of passing a municipal law for the restraining of horses running at large.

N. W. Dann, Secretary, G. Heale and Mr. Coutts were elected as delegates to the convention to be held in Calgary. This was moved by Mr. Dunlop and seconded by Mr. Tuttle. Also that a box social be held on the last Saturday in January. Carried.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: J. Hunter President, Mr. Tuttle Vice-President and N. W. Dann Secretary-Treasurer.

"Does it seem right that in a civilized country the settlers should have to pray for things such a country should have, namely, good roads, a better mail service, bridges, better educational facilities, etc.? Instead of the peoples' representatives finding out what the people want, the people have to find out what their representatives want."

I commend the methods employed by this union as being worthy of your consideration in that they not only serve to advise farmers in the district of the existence of the United Farmers of Alberta, but must also serve to remind members of what their own union is doing, a course of action, which I regret to state, is only too often needed.

P. P. W.

A well attended meeting was held on Saturday February 1 to discuss co-operative buying, etc. Two cars of coal were ordered and plans for a rousing meeting for Friday, February 21, to be addressed by W. J. Tregillus, E. J. Fream and others, were got under way. This union intends having a successful year and has got a good start.

A. SPEAKMAN,
Secretary Penhold Union.

TWENTY NEW UNIONS

It is with pleasure that I am able to report new unions at some twenty new points during the last few weeks. These points are as follows:—Entwistle, Viking, Czar, Heath, Lacombe, Ingleton, Brant, Vermillion, Hope Valley, Gilt Edge, Bloomington Valley, Allersville, Chinook, Kibbess, Coutts, Greenshields, Parkland, Bentley, Carlstadt, Kitscoty and Masinasin.

WANTED FARMERS TO GROW New Breed Oats On Contract

Must have clean land and be careful, progressive, men interested in work of this sort. We may want to put some out in your district. Write full particulars—Post Office Box 1274, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED—A MAN

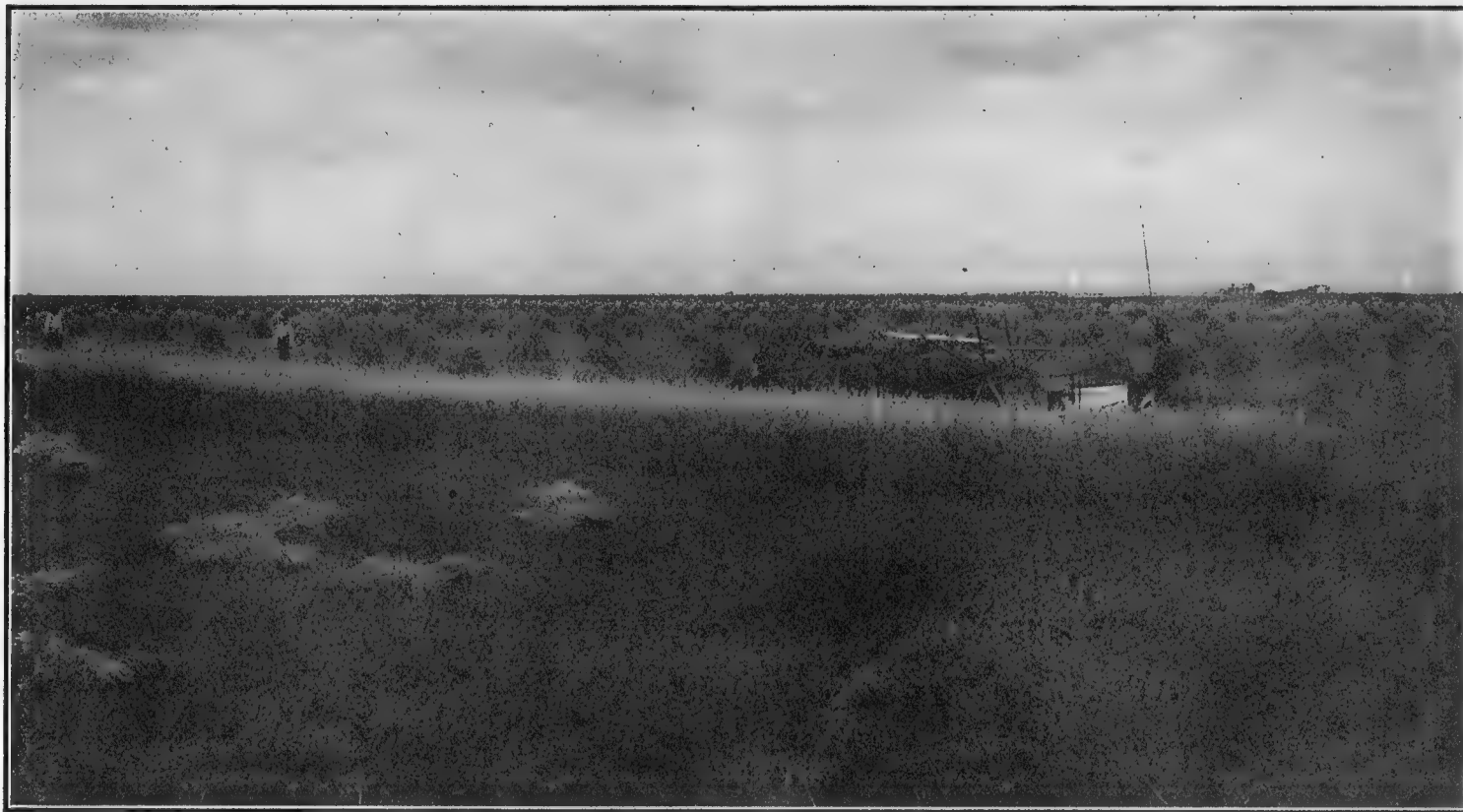
To start in profitable business of his own selling our Big Line of Necessities direct to farmers. Contract given for exclusive territory. Man must be honest, sober and industrious. Two Thousand Rawleigh salesmen now making \$100 to \$300 Per Month. Experience not necessary. We will teach you. A few choice Territories still open. If you can furnish team and a little expense money, write us stating age, occupation, etc.

The W. T. Rawleigh Medical Co., Winnipeg, Man. Importers—Chemists—Manufacturers



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA



Harvest Scene, Alberta Government Demonstration Farm, Claresholm, Alta.

Free Land for Settlers

Alberta has the largest area of unbroken fertile land in the world under one government, suitable for growing wheat and all kinds of cereals, free for homeseekers

ALBERTA'S WHEAT

Has become famous for its superior qualities, its enormous yield, and milling values, surpassing all competitors at the recent International Congress at Lethbridge. Alberta oats and barley also carried off first honors. Following the recent Dry-Farming Congress the Judges have issued a statement through one of their number, Mr. M. Hairshman, Assistant Manager of the Centennial Mills of Spokane, Wash., Portland, Ore., Kobe, Japan,—"I never in all my life saw such a collection of winning wheat," said Mr. Hairshman. "There was excellent wheat from all over the continent on exhibition, and most of it was perfect milling wheat. The winning sample, grown by Henry Holmes of Raymond, Alberta, was as near perfect as could be, taking into consideration commercial value, weight and color. It weighed 64¼ pounds to the bushel and the grower is to be congratulated on producing such wheat."

ALBERTA

Also offers an unlimited field for Live Stock and Mixed Farming. The rich variety of grasses, abundant clear water and shelter, dry winter climate, are all conditions that ensure success. A Chicago wire of Oct. 14 said: "Alberta broke all previous Western Cattle records to-day, breaking the previous record by over fifty cents per cwt. They were the best cattle that ever came from the West."

ALBERTA

Has the distinction of producing the best Dairy Cattle in the Western World. "Rosalind of Old Basing" now has a two-year official record that places her ahead of any cow of any breed in Canada. Natural advantages, technical education along the best scientific methods under government supervision is bound to make Alberta famous in the production of butter as Denmark and Wisconsin. Horses, Sheep, Swine and Poultry likewise thrive in Alberta.

For Full Particulars Apply to

CHARLES S. HOTCHKISS, Chief Publicity Commissioner
EDMONTON - ALBERTA



HORSES

Alberta is the Kentucky of Canada, with regard to horse breeding.

Owing to its high altitude, dry and invigorating atmosphere, short and mild winters, its nutritious grasses and inexhaustible supply of clear, cool water, it is pre-eminently adapted for horse breeding, and the Alberta animal has become noted for its endurance, lung power and freedom from hereditary and other diseases.

Nearly all the breeds of horses known are represented on the farms and ranches of Alberta.

High standards are being set by horse fanciers. The province has already won high honors in competition with the greatest breeders of the world.

SHEEP

The fine herbage of the prairies proves to be excellent sheep feed. Several large flocks are run in various portions of the province, and have been giving most handsome returns.

As yet few farmers have added sheep to their programme of mixed farming, but a profitable opening awaits them. Supplementary feeds are easily provided by growing rape, turnips and winter rye.

SWINE

Hogs without corn. Thousands of ex-corn belt farmers in Alberta stand ready to answer the question; they have found that, although there is no plant that will produce more pounds of pork per bushel of grain, they have, in Alberta cereals, which are more easily grown, and have a feeding value, pound for pound, almost equal to Indian Corn and far surpassing it in the quality and flavor which they impart to meat.

They have learned that oats for growing pigs and barley for finishing purposes is a combination hard to beat, even in the corn belt.

For Full Particulars Apply to

Hon. DUNCAN MARSHALL, Minister of Agriculture
EDMONTON - ALBERTA

Saskatchewan Secretary's Report

Continued from Page 7

Railway Commission at Calgary

At the railway commission sitting at Calgary later in the fall we presented to them the condition in various portions of our province regarding the car blockade. This resulted in the commission sending two special agents to the points indicated and resulted in considerable relief being obtained. A full report is in Guide issue of December 25.

Purchasing Cars

Owing to these presentations the railways, particularly the C.P.R., have made strenuous efforts to supply cars and stop bribery in so far as their own operations are concerned. But in some instances it has been most discouraging as magistrates and populace have sided in with the practice and given encouragement to those who have clearly been guilty of securing preference for a cash consideration. The most pernicious feature of this is that so many seem to think it smart to cheat their neighbor out of their right. To my mind it is robbery no matter what method is used. But we all know it comes from a condition for which as yet no remedy has been provided. This convention should declare if they will or will not wage war on this system of plunder.

Sample Market

At this sitting the commission were also endeavoring to secure our views on the sample market, as well as the probable effect of transportation facilities. It was suggested Grain Growers were not a unit on this matter. We pointed out to the commission that Grain Growers had been a unit in so far as stopping mixing was concerned. We had asked for government ownership of all terminals to stop mixing and maintain the integrity of our grading system. Those amongst us who had a leaning towards the sample market had suggested that provision be made in the terminals for selection or special binning and that only by government ownership could small individual millers have any chance to make any such selections and that any sample market which would prohibit the small man from buying by samples would be simply creating a monopoly, as terminal facilities would be in the hands of large dealers in grain and no man could insure getting out what he put in. Besides, we acknowledged most all terminal elevator men are opposed to such a plan, saying that it would tie up the elevator space and make blockade conditions more acute. We admitted dealers are invariably in favor of a sample market, saying they could pay more for grain and utilize terminal space to better advantage, but they must own the terminals and have absolute power to work their will with their sample purchases, subject only to outward inspection. We admitted that most people who have given thought to the subject declare that if such a sample market was established there would be absolutely no use asking for government ownership of all terminals.

We said the Grain Growers' view is in line with an endeavor to maintain the integrity of the present grading system in order to procure the advantage of quick shipments in bulk and maintain the high standard of our grades on Liverpool market, which they think can only be done through collectivism or by Dominion government ownership and operation of the terminal system under direct control of this commission. And we claimed the dealers' plan is the development of the sample market, which would tend to place the whole grain trade in the hands of a gigantic monopoly, which have hitherto managed the business and means private ownership of terminals. It would coin profits out of creating the condition from which the farmers have been trying to escape and could only be prevented by a farmers' co-operative agency, capable of competing against them. And in this struggle the farmers feel they would be tremendously out-classed. Their only salvation is in an alliance with the Dominion government. The maintenance of the purity of our best grain through absolute control of the public terminal, thus bringing British millers in competition with ours for the best grain.

Dry Farming Congress

The Lethbridge Dry Farming Congress was one of great uplift to the agricultural industry. The elaborate preparations on

the part of the people of Lethbridge, the aggregation of celebrities gathered for the opening, the excellency of the great exhibits of agricultural products and machinery, the scientific instruments and staff of instructors, all tended to stimulate a desire for agricultural pursuit.

Particular mention should be made of the good roads propaganda. The great aggregation of special speakers of men and women from many states and countries, treated of every topic and problem confronting the well being of rural life. And the great choir of some 60 voices at every session. It is a great pity that the whole thing could not have been put on here at a time and amongst a people like this. The whole was inspiring and speakers and general conception clearly indicated their belief that the salvation of the State centred around the establishment of the agricultural industry and the agriculturist to the place of primary importance in the land.

Death of Judge Mabey

Perhaps one of the happenings of the year that caused universal regret was the death of two men who have at least proved themselves genuine friends to the farmers. One of these was the late Judge Mabey, of the railway commission, and at our executive meeting of May 16 the following resolution was passed: "That we, the executive of the Saskatchewan G.G.A., herewith desire to place on record the appreciation of the great work accomplished for the farmers of the West by the fearless, manly life of the late Judge Mabey and in common with all other citizens of Canada we desire to express our extreme regret at the untimely removal of so strong an unbiased arbitrator and representative of justice."

The Late Sir Richard Cartwright

This convention might well pass a similar resolution in reference to the late Sir Richard Cartwright, under whose

department fell the administration of the affairs relating to the Grain trade of Western Canada so many years, and whose untiring sympathetic efforts to inaugurate measures to effectively combat our vexatious problems were always cheerfully rendered, and who always treated our delegates with gentlemanly consideration. We lost an old tried friend in Sir Richard.

President Maharg was appointed to report to you on the attitude of the government in reference to the resolution passed at the last convention and I will not enter into this matter.

Resignation of Mr. Partridge

On in the summer we were much disappointed to receive the resignation of our old tried friend and sympathetic worker, E. A. Partridge, and it was with great reluctance accepted.

Local Association Work

Your president has drawn your attention to several striking things in connection with our work this year. One is the keen interest taken in the new districts in our Association. Our growing importance seems to have generally seized upon the people as an agency through which to obtain relief from the pressing present difficulties, and also one through which they can register their individuality and impress to some extent on our national entity. The question now is, not how to get them in, they are coming in with the rush of an immigrant train, the problem is to make our institution a permanent educative, co-operative structure and retain those that have grown fat in older districts and have need of nothing; whose duty to others and their country demands they should continue to help in this great work. These at least should all be life members.

Hall Building

Another thing is the great number of our local Associations desirous of building their own halls. This indicates a natural desire for a permanent home around which there shall be fostered the growing farmers' co-operative brotherhood spirit. Already a number have been built and

several locals are making preparations to do so and, by the way, this evidence in the locals is indicative of the same necessity for a permanent home for our Central body. We ought to have a piece of land somewhere in one of our Saskatchewan cities on which we can erect a permanent structure. A Saskatchewan Farmers' Congress Hall. Something we can see, that will be ours. It might be considered as a memorial to the pioneer agriculturists of these great prairies, a monument in memory of those who tried out and tested this land as an agricultural proposition and inaugurated a system of dry farming which has made Canada famous among the nations. But it should be a living part of our institution. It might be built in such a way as to serve a useful function for general every day work, so as to provide a permanent revenue for care and upkeep, containing spacious permanent rooms for ourselves and a suitable convention hall where farmers' gatherings can be held, with suitable committee rooms and general equipment to conduct our annual farmers' gatherings. Why not a farmers' building? Why not a hundred thousand dollar building on a, say twenty-five thousand dollar site? If the farmers would take this up seriously the cost would be a mere bagatelle on all who would like to take part in the erection of such a building. I always feel ashamed that we farmers have to be kicked about from pillar to post with no place to call our own. I am quite sure if we wanted to do this we could do it and we ought to do it. This might then spread to a co-operative endeavor with the Y.M.C.A. for the purpose of putting in our towns and villages, clean institutions capable of providing care for the young people in the town and vicinity with home like accommodation for farmers' wives and families as well as himself, when in the town, away from the demoralizing influence of the legalized public bar.

Spread of Co-operation

Another noticeable tendency is the growing desire for co-operative effort. There is a keener realization every day that one man isolated is one of the most helpless units in the world and one man with a large following is about the strongest thing in the world. All over the country hundreds of our local Associations in some form or other are trying to put into practice the spirit of practical co-operation, in their endeavor to reduce their expenditure and thus in the general interchange of commodities secure a larger proportion of the wealth they create.

Our Association, however, while it creates a desire and becomes an agitator and educative medium in this direction, is not a legal trading channel and trading cannot be carried on legally in its name. This is why we expect so much from the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company and the Grain Growers' Grain company, as they are equipped with the necessary powers. Then there is a growing interest in our social intercourse. All over the country the people are waking up to the value of this institution as a socializing and nationalizing medium. The regular meetings where the men and women, boys and girls meet together to think and talk about the problems of the day as they effect the community in which they live, as they catch a vision of their own importance as units in our national structure, the Association becomes to them an active agency in lifting and drawing them to a keener appreciation of our industry, of our country, of our laws and national ideals.

Information Bureau

Our correspondence reveals a necessity for a department of inquiry. Our Central Association could be of tremendous value to all our members if we had the permanency of finance and building as suggested in a previous paragraph. Inquiries come from every conceivable quarter regarding almost every conceivable problem. We are able to help in some small degree, but so small I confess as to be hardly noticable. A great field and sphere is here for usefulness in this direction if a permanent place of abode, with adequate resource to guarantee permanent continuity, can be secured.

Then our correspondence seems to reveal the fact that our people feel more each year that parliaments are an automatic register of our political avoirdupois. Concessions being secured in accordance with the support that can be guaranteed in their defence, and the question seems

Continued on Page 23

Financial Statement

For Year Ending Dec. 31, 1912

Receipts	Expenditure
Sale of Buttons..... \$389.80	G.G. Buttons..... \$259.50
Literature..... 193.37	Convention Expenses..... 232.25
Organization..... 26.95	Convention Reports..... 78.00
Miscellaneous..... 45.00	Canadian Council of Agriculture..... 100.00
Emergency..... 441.35	Delegation Expenses..... 746.35
Fees..... 4393.71	Executive Meetings..... 128.00
Donation to Coronation..... 613.00	Exchange..... 8.65
Grant, Saskatchewan Government..... 500.00	Express..... 7.02
Grant, Grain Growers' Grain Company..... 2000.00	Miscellaneous..... 126.41
Expenses on Trip Refunded..... 136.45	Organization..... 252.90
Life Membership..... 582.38	Office Expenses and Postage..... 361.75
Interest (current account)..... 299.25	Multigraph..... 649.50
	A. W. Irwin a/c Life Membership..... 274.57
	Printing and Newspapers..... 301.20
	Rent..... 334.75
	Salaries..... 2821.75
	Telephone and Telegrams..... 83.55
	\$6766.15

Moose Jaw, January 24, 1913.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
Moose Jaw, Sask.

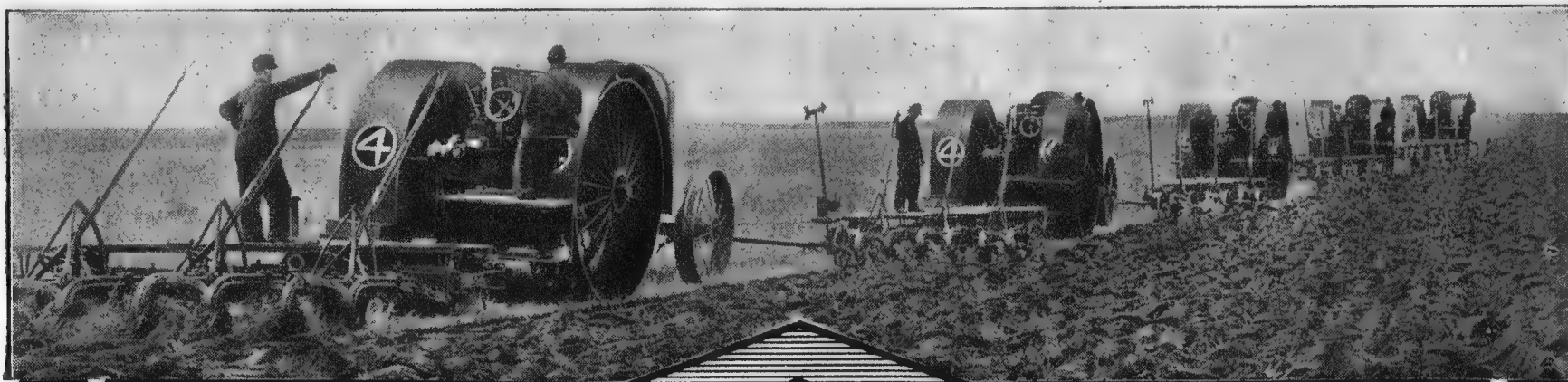
Gentlemen:—

I have audited the Association's Cash Book and find as follows:

Balance from 1911.....	\$ 5819.63
Receipts 1912.....	9621.26
	\$15440.89
Expenditures.....	6766.15
	\$ 8674.74
Balance at Hitchcock & McCulloch's—	
General Account.....	\$ 7049.31
Emergency Account.....	1676.90
	\$ 8726.21
Less Outstanding Cheques—	
Payne.....	\$ 1.00
Robinson.....	10.45
Share-Manual.....	4.25
Lunn.....	34.50
	50.20
	\$8676.01
	8674.74
Overage.....	\$ 1.27

Yours respectfully,
Signed,

A. A. M. DALE, C.A., Auditor.



Why the BIG FOUR is Sold On Approval

Frank Woods, Bowbells, N. D., plowed an equivalent of 3335 acres of stubble plowing, and had a threshing run of 35½ days.
 Murle Perry, Frankfort, S. D., has broken 500 acres, plowed 1500, disced 3200 and harvested 1000 acres.

GOOD MATERIAL — CAREFUL STUDY — FINE WORKMANSHIP—Has Made Possible Our One Aim—To Build a Farm Tractor So Good That It Could Be SOLD ON APPROVAL

Lyman & Gould, Arnaud, Man., broke 2000 acres, plowed 300 and disced 2000. This with the light traction work that they have done amounted to an equivalent of 3450 acres of stubble plowing for their two engines.

Here are a few 1912 Records that we are proud of. They represent the most remarkable work ever performed by a farm tractor. Actual records like these sell BIG FOURS.

The selection of a farm tractor demands careful consideration. The investment involved suggests the wisdom of taking plenty of time for investigation and comparisons.

Investigate the BIG FOUR and you will find these prominent points of *superiority*—and many others.

Four Cylinders—Continuous, steady, enormous power. The BIG FOUR is the first four-cylinder tractor. Requires *less fuel* per developed horse power than one and two-cylinder engines.

Frame—Simple in design, of great strength—it has withstood the test of time. Guaranteed for 5 years.

Large Drive Wheels

—96 inches in diameter. They hold up the BIG FOUR on soft ground where other engines are helpless. Power is applied to *rim* of drive wheels—less waste. Patented features make the BIG FOUR Drive Wheels different from and better than others.

Light Weight—Simplicity of design, few working parts, steel construction, make the BIG FOUR lighter—yet *stronger*—than other tractors of equal power. Requires *less power* to move the engine, leaving *more power* for the load.

Perfect Cooling System—Absolutely necessary for perfect work on hot summer days.

Transmission and Differential

—Simple; strong, practical. The hardened cut steel bevel gears are guaranteed for five years.

Self-Steering Device

The BIG FOUR "30" self-steering device easily adds \$1000 to the engine's worth, yet does not cost you one cent extra. In breaking or plowing it automatically guides the engine in a course absolutely parallel with the last furrow turned, so that one man can operate both engine and plow.

time, grief and money in the end. Thousands of BIG FOUR owners will tell you the same thing.

But you do not have to take our word for it or theirs. The BIG FOUR is

Sold Absolutely On Approval

It was the *first* tractor sold this way. It is the *only* way to buy a tractor. We will send it to *your* farm at our risk. *You* will be the judge. It *must* make good.

Every BIG FOUR now in use has been *sold on approval*! Only manufacturers who know what they are putting out can afford to do this.

REDUCES COSTS INCREASES PROFITS

The BIG FOUR "30" makes your work easier, reduces its cost and increases your profits. It plows at a cost of 30 to 50 cents an acre.

You can work the BIG FOUR 24 hours a day whenever necessary to take advantage of weather or crop conditions. It needs no rest. Always ready when most needed—the most important feature of all.

Write For FREE Catalog—TODAY

Don't wait. Even if you don't intend to buy a tractor this year *write us today* anyway. Take time NOW to investigate and post yourself. You ought to know *why* and *how* other farmers are *making more money* with the BIG FOUR than they ever did with horses or other engines. Drop us a postal card—but do it TODAY. Please address

Big Four "30" Farm Tractor

is strictly *up-to-date*. It has *more recent improvements* than all other tractors put together.

Fuel Consumption—The BIG FOUR uses kerosene or gasoline with unequalled efficiency and economy and delivers *more power* to the drawbar *per gallon* of fuel than other tractors. The BIG FOUR is fully guaranteed for one year against defect in material and workmanship.

If you will bear in mind the above facts in deciding your choice of tractor you cannot go wrong. It will save you

Nels. Olsgard, Walcott, N. D., plowed 2000 acres and threshed 40 days with a 36 x 60 Separator.

Geo. Oldis, Sentinel Butte, N. D., with a Big Four Engine, plowed 1600 acres, broke 160, harvested 900 and threshed 12 days.

EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM IMPLEMENT CO.
(Incorporated)

Rockford, Ill.

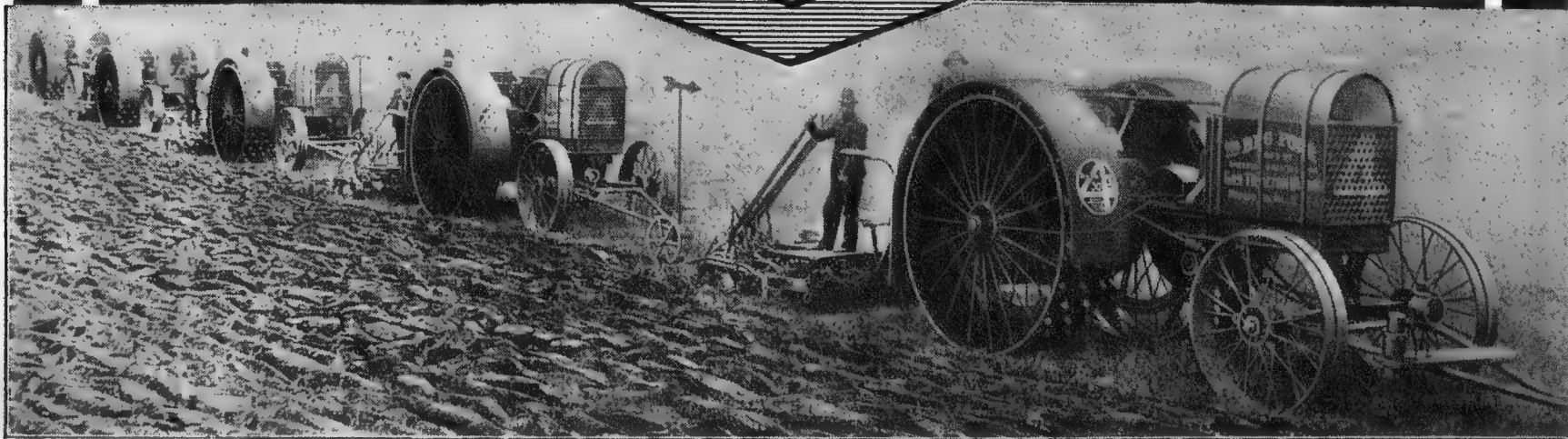
The Largest Line of Farm Machinery in the World

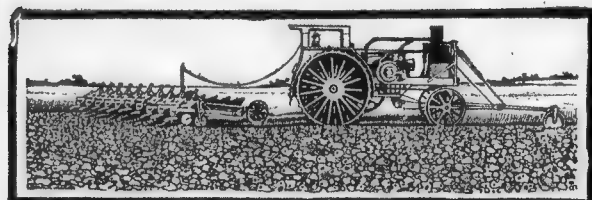
TUDHOPE, ANDERSON CO., 1241 Princess St., Canadian Sales Agents, WINNIPEG
 Branches: Winnipeg, Man., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Lethbridge, Alta., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Swift Current, Sask., Yorktown, Sask.

Kruckeberg Bros., Moccasin, Mont., broke 300 acres, plowed 500, disced and drilled 3200 and harvested with a 16-foot combine, 1200 acres.

R. E. Shepard & Co., Billings, Mont., have broken 2200 acres and plowed 800.

3055





Be Sure You Get a Light-Weight Tractor

Ordinary Tractors are too heavy weight. They pack the ground and injure it. They waste fuel moving useless dead weight. They mire down easily.

Avery Tractors are "Light-Weight." The 12-25 H.P., small farm size, pulls 3 to 4 plows and weighs less than 7,500 pounds—the 20-35 H.P., medium farm size, pulls 5 to 6 plows and weighs less than 11,500 pounds—the 40-80 H.P., big farm size, pulls 8 to 10 plows and weighs only 20,000 pounds. They are the Lightest Weight Tractors built, considering their power and construction. They don't pack your ground—they don't waste fuel—they travel over soft ground.

This is only one of the big advantages in Avery Gas or Oil Tractors and "Self-Lift" Plows that you should know. Write for

Free Book About Power Farming

Gives definite facts from the experience of users to prove that an Avery Power Plowing Outfit plows for half or less what it costs with horses. Tells all about the "Light-Weight" of Avery Tractors that makes them a success where the heavy weight tractors fall down. Explains why Avery Tractors are the simplest tractors built, which makes them easy to handle and keep in running order. Describes the wonderful Avery "Self-Lift" plow that does away with the plowman, saving all his wages and board besides the hard work of lifting hand lever plows. Also explains fully about the Avery Mutual Benefit Selling Plan of Low Prices, Sold on Approval Terms and Strong Guarantees.

Write at once for our new complete 1913 Avery Tractor and Plow Book with Power Farming Facts and full information about Avery Tractors and Plows and Avery Mutual Benefit Selling Plan. Address: **AVERY COMPANY, 2180 Iowa Street, PEORIA, ILLINOIS**

Also manufacturers of Avery Steam Traction Engines, "Yellow Fellow" Grain Threshers and Gasoline Farm Trucks. Canadian Jobbers: HAUG BROS. & MELLERMOE CO., Ltd., Winnipeg and Regina

Sold Under the Avery Mutual Benefit Selling Plan—Low Prices—Sold on Approval—Strong Guarantees

Our selling plan is the fairest and most liberal ever offered on farm tractors and plows. You can buy an Avery Tractor and Plow Outfit at a low price. You can buy it on approval. Test it out right on your own farm. Don't keep it unless it proves up right and all we claim it to be. And after you have decided that it does all this, and have accepted it, we continue to back it up with strong guarantees. Of course we couldn't sell on such a plan unless we knew positively that Avery Tractors and Plows are absolutely reliable.

There's no reason why you can't be saving money and hard work by Power Farming with an Avery One-Man Outfit, just like hundreds of others are already doing. Write and learn all the facts.

AVERY
"Light-Weight"
Tractor and
"Self-Lift" Plow

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

The undermentioned Company has for sale, as well as to rent, this Spring, some most desirable farms which they have under their care as Executors and Administrators, some with excellent buildings, large cultivation and other improvements, which it would be in the interests of one starting out in this new country, to rent and subsequently purchase. A good opportunity for each one who answers this advertisement.

For full particulars apply to—

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

346 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

FARM LISTS GIVEN ON APPLICATION

Seven Dead Gophers For One Cent

No doubt you know, from costly experience, how much damage a colony of live gophers can do to your crops. Probably you know, too, how hard it is to get rid of them.

Here is the most effective way:

Get a 50c. package of "Gophercide", which will make half a gallon of solution—enough to poison a gallon of wheat and kill over 350 gophers—7 for a cent.

"GOPHERCIDE"

(Registered)

is a new preparation which our chemists have devised. It has a strychnine base, and equal killing power, but it is free from the extremely bitter taste which the gophers detest in ordinary strychnine.

"Gophercide" dissolves easily and completely in warm water, and penetrates through and through the wheat, instead of staying on the outside, as some poisons do. Grain treated with "Gophercide" retains its killing

power indefinitely, even when exposed to the weather.

"Gophercide" is equally effective in exterminating prairie dogs, rats, field mice and squirrels, and when used on meat it attracts and destroys weasels, coyotes and foxes.

Get a 50c. package of "Gophercide" and try it out as soon as the gophers appear in the spring. Every female killed early means dozens less during the year. If your druggist cannot supply you, write our nearest Branch.

National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited.

Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson,
Vancouver, Victoria, Halifax, St. John, Montreal,
Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London.

Canada and Empire

Continued from Page 8

meeting in a conquered London. It matters little that Germany would have nothing to gain by such invasion; that quite probably, even were the British fleet completely destroyed, and the German fleet uninjured in the process—an unthinkable situation—Germany would be unable to land and provision a force large enough to conquer England; that France, England's ally, would undoubtedly seize the opportunity to invade Germany, and reconquer Alsace and Lorraine, not yet perfectly assimilated by Germany. In spite of all these reasons for believing that Germany would hesitate to invade England, we have all been frightened into hysterics by the idea.

Englishmen have lain awake nights listening for the hum of German airships, and even innocent German waiters in London hotels have been objects of dread. There remains but one consolation in the midst of all this panicky fear. Germans are probably quite as much disturbed by fear of an English blockade, which would be designed to win Germany's growing sea-borne commerce, and leave England the undisputed commercial mistress of the seas.

But some people in both countries are finding out, more and more clearly, that the whole scare is nothing more serious than a pumpkin with a candle inside, a sort of Hallowe'en ghost, designed to frighten both peoples into hysterics while the builders of warships and guns pick their pockets in security. Indeed, the only apparent reason why Germany and England should be picked upon as foes is the fact that they have, each of them, one of the two greatest firms of gun-makers in the world—Krupps in Germany and Vickers and Maxim in England. These interests, supported by the land-owning classes in both countries, who welcome war-scars, if not actual war, as a means of diverting the people's attention from proposed and much-needed reforms, have undoubtedly been largely instrumental in promoting the war-scars.

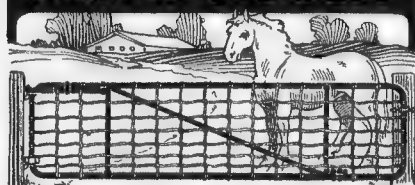
It has even been asserted, and not denied, that a large number of British members of Parliament are financially interested in the armament firms. Aside from this artificial agitation there is no apparent reason why the two nations should ever have a serious difference, let alone a war. The two peoples are of kindred stock, their monarchs closely related; they have been friends and allies for centuries; in no part of the world do their interests conflict. Why, then, in the name of common sense, should there be war? Powerful organizations in both countries are working to maintain peace, and there is no reason why all misunderstanding should not be removed and the two nations become friends as France and England have. Indeed there are not wanting signs that this will, in time, take place. At any rate there is nothing in the relations of the two countries to justify the Parliament of Canada in setting aside the whole spirit of British institutions, and committing the country to un-British "taxation without representation."

Borden's Policy Wrong

But assuming that Britain's foreign relations are critical, is her fleet inadequate? It has never been claimed seriously that it is. The British Admiralty assures us that it is equal to all possible hostile combinations. In the face of these declarations and of the obvious superiority of the British fleet, it is absurd to assume that there is such urgency in extending Canadian help that the Canadian Parliament is justified in pursuing the cause it is apparently taking.

But, again, assuming for the sake of argument that the crisis in foreign relations exists, and that the British fleet is inadequate, is Mr. Borden's plan an effective way of extending aid? Is England insolvent? On the contrary, she is the great lending nation of the world, as Canada is one of the great borrowing nations. She has money to build her own Dreadnoughts. If there is a crisis, the proposal of Premier Borden's will not relieve it in the least. If England suffers a deficiency in anything it is in men and this Mr. Borden does not propose to relieve.

THE GATE THAT SERVES YOU BEST



THE PEERLESS

Braced Like a Steel Bridge

JUST as the engineer strengthens the points of strain in a big, mighty bridge, so we have designed braces, stronger than was necessary, to make our gates stiff and rigid. They can't sag—they can't twist—they are a great improvement over gates made the old way.

Peerless Gates

are made of first-class material. Frame work of 1½ inch steel tubing electrically welded together. Peerless pipe braced gates are all filled with heavy No. 9 Open Hearth galvanized steel wire—built for strength and durability—weather proof and stock proof.

Send for free catalog. Ask about our farm and poultry fencing, also our ornamental fence and gates. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.



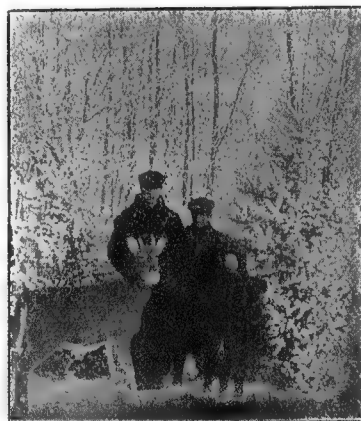
BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

HAMPSHIRE SWINE

I am now booking orders for spring delivery. Send for prices and particulars. Give the Hampshires a trial.

J. H. RUTHERFORD, CALEDON EAST, ONTARIO



600,000

Willow cuttings, Russian Laurel, French Laurel and Russian Golden, \$4.50 per 1,000, express paid to any station in the three provinces; also a nice stock of reliable trees, shrubs and small fruits. No agents; deal direct with me and save 35 to 50 per cent. Any trees that are not satisfactory may be returned at my expense and I will refund the money. Native Ash are proving the best for street planting in the West. I have a fine lot. Send me your address on a postcard and I will send you my price list and printed directions. Nothing beats the Willows for breaks.

JOHN CALDWELL

VIRIDEN NURSERIES, VIRIDEN, MAN.

One Man can run it.

BIG MONEY in the OFF SEASON

Earn \$2000.00 a year extra money, besides your regular farm work, with the

Improved Powers Boring and Drilling Machine. Bore a well 100 ft. deep in 10 hours. One man can run it; it operates it and easily moves it over any road. Bore everything except hard rock, and it drills that. No tower or staking; rotates its own drill. Easy terms; write for catalog.

Lisle Mfg. Co.
Box 560, Clarinda, Iowa.

Taxidermy Mount Birds
Book FREE
We teach you by mail to stuff and mount all kinds of birds, animals, game-heads. Also to tan skins and make rugs. Decorate your home with your beautiful trophies, or command big income selling specimens and mounting for others. Easily, quickly learned in spare time by men and women. Success guaranteed. Write today for our free book "How to Mount Birds and Animals" absolutely free. M. W. SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMY 5212 E. 4th St., Omaha, Neb.

Do Away With the Truss

New Appliance Invented guaranteed to retain hernia comfortably at all times
Sent on Trial

It is a well-known fact that while great improvements have been made in almost every conceivable thing to lessen the burdens of afflicted mankind everywhere and to make the sufferer more comfortable, the undisputed fact still remains that hernial men who are not only disqualified for work, but are also suffering untold misery and are each moment in danger of death, have been absolutely compelled to wear the same old, ungainly, cumbersome, torturous trusses that their forefathers used in the Dark Ages.

The pad or device that is applied to the hernia is the all important feature of any mechanical arrangement for retaining hernia. Nearly all the trusses of to-day consist of a pad of wood, hard rubber, or felt attached to a band of steel or cloth with great pads on the back which necessarily press upon and often disease parts of the body that before were in a perfectly healthy condition.



C. E. BROOKS, the Inventor of the Hernia Appliance

The Brooks Appliance is fitted with an AUTOMATIC AIR-CUSHION which follows every movement of the body, always covers the hernial spot and is always where it should be to do the most good. The part of the cushion which comes in contact with the skin is soft, pliable gum rubber. It clings closely, so that irritation and slipping is impossible, and yet it is cool and comfortable because of the constant circulation of air through it. It is simple of construction, so there is nothing to get out of order—nothing that can break.

We are selling this Appliance under a positive guarantee of money refunded if not satisfactory. We do NOT guarantee to cure any more than any doctor will guarantee to cure his patient. We DO guarantee to furnish a perfect fitting Appliance, one that will give the wearer solid comfort and retain the protrusion at all times and under all circumstances.

The purchaser is the sole judge of the efficiency of the Appliance, and if for any reason whatever (which does not have to be furnished us) it is returned, the price paid will be refunded in full. Thus you see it is sold strictly on its merits.

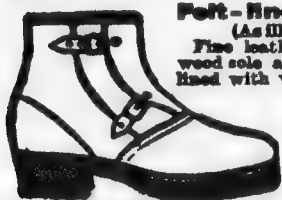
This Appliance is endorsed and adopted by thousands of physicians, and we can furnish references and recommendations in any county or city in the U. S. A. The United States War Department has purchased quantities of our Appliances for Hospital use during the past eight years, and this fact alone stands out as greater proof of its efficiency than any argument we could advance.

Further information regarding the Appliance, rules for self measurements and catalogue sent Free in sealed envelope.

Brooks Appliance Co.
229A State St., Marshall, Mich.

NO MORE WET OR COLD FEET!!

With Health Brand Clogs on, the man or woman who works in the wettest, coldest places always has warm, dry and comfortable feet. Try a pair yourself this winter.



Felt-lined CLOGS
(As illustrated)
Fine leather tops, hard-wood sole and heel, costly lined with warm felt. All sizes for men and women, delivered, all charges paid, ONLY

\$1.75

Higher 3 buckles \$2.25
High-legged Wallingfords \$2.75 and \$3.25
Children's lace, 7's to 12's \$1.25
Or if you wish to learn more about these wonderful Clogs before ordering, write to us for catalogue booklet, telling how Health Brand Clogs are made, etc., etc. Dealers, write for proposition.

CANADIAN FELT-LINED CLOG CO.,
Dept. G, 363 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada

Clearly from all standpoints, Mr. Borden's proposals have neither the urgency nor the wisdom which would justify their acceptance by Parliament without a reference to the people.

Objections to Laurier's Policy

But what shall we say of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposals? He declares there is no emergency, and no need to rush to the aid of Britain. What we need, according to him, is coast defence, a navy, "Built, owned and manned in Canada," for our own defence, though, of course, available to Great Britain in time of war. This may or may not be our need. Several objections might be urged against it. In the first place, we might ask what we have to defend ourselves against. Certainly not pirates, for they are a thing of the past. An invading foe then—Japan or Germany, we are told. But is it likely that either of these nations would care to try the experiment, with thousands of miles of ocean between—an almost fatal handicap, as was shown in the Boer war, and with the United States standing ready, by virtue of the Monroe Doctrine, to prevent them from retaining an inch of conquered territory should they succeed in beating Canada? Again, if either of these nations attempted to invade our country, of what use would any fleet which we can afford be against their powerful fleets. To destroy our fleet would be easy. Their real difficulties would begin when they attempted to force their way inland against a population of seven million, and with their base of supplies thousands of miles distant. Foreign invasion of Canada is, to say the least, highly improbable, and it is doubtful if Sir Wilfrid really thinks it of such great importance to provide for naval defence of our coasts, that we should at this juncture heat our plowshares into swords. Certainly he cannot think it of such urgency as to demand action before the people shall have been consulted.

What then is the explanation of the attitude of the two great parties? It is all a part of the beautiful game of ins-and-outs which has taken the place of statesmanship in Canada. Nothing was ever hinted of a Canadian navy, or of Canadian participation in Britain's naval defence till 1909. Then the German war scare swept England. Certain jingoes in Canada began to clamor that we should do something to help the mother land. Loyalty has always been a useful stock-in-trade for Canadian politicians, and has in the past been supposed to be the peculiar property of Conservatives. Fearful that their opponents should get ahead of them the Liberal party hastened to propose that Canada should build and man ships for coast defence and to help Britain. The Conservatives at first concurred in this. It soon became apparent, however, that the proposition was very unpopular among the French in Quebec. A party, the Nationalists, arose there to oppose it. Their chief objective was not the money involved, but the fear that Canadians would be required to man the vessels, to be shot down for England. Pictures of conscription of Canadians "disembowelled on the decks of battle-ships," were vividly painted before the minds of the habitants.

Last Election Cries

Meanwhile the general election was approaching and the Conservatives conceded the alliance of the Nationalists. The Liberals were committed to the policy of a Canadian navy—had taken steps for its creation. The Conservatives, in opposition, were committed to nothing. They became vague on the navy question. In British Canada they talked general loyalty while in Quebec the Nationalists promised a referendum if the Conservative Nationalist alliance was returned to power. They were returned, not, however, on the navy issue, but on the question of Reciprocity with the United States, with the navy as a minor issue, except in Quebec, where it was the great issue. When the new cabinet was formed, a Nationalist, Mr. Monk, was one of its members. During the first year of Mr. Borden's administration nothing whatever was done with the navy question. In the fall of 1912, however, Mr. Borden made his announcement of policy—neither the Canadian navy scheme of Sir Wilfrid, nor the referendum which the Nationalists claimed had been promised to them, but

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending the 28th February prox., and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Saturday, the 1st March, prox. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 28th February, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

30

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd Jan., 1913.

Winnipeg Office:

426 Main Street

W. A. Macchaffie
Manager

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

Announcement of Winner in Farm Engine Contest

AFTER a careful examination of the more than 5000 lists submitted, Mr. J. C. MacDonald, of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, who acted as chairman of the judges committee, announced that the farm engine has been awarded to Mr. F. W. CREALY, of Strathney, Ont. His list was selected as containing the greatest number of practical uses for

Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engines

THE information gathered from the many lists submitted is of untold value. When 5,200 intelligent Canadian farmers get down to analyzing the number of uses to which Fairbanks-Morse engines can be adapted on the farm, many valuable ideas are bound to result.

The best and most practical suggestions have been compiled and are being published in booklet form. This manual is full of interesting, instructive and money-saving information for the farmer.

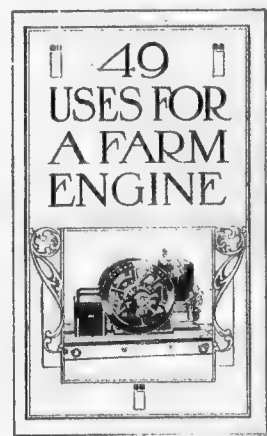
Only a limited edition will be printed and, judging from the number of requests already received, this will be quickly exhausted. The first 5,200 off the press will be reserved and mailed to the contestants; the remainder will be sent to those whose requests are received first.

If you were not a contestant, send in your name at once. Just write, "Please mail me a free copy of '49 Uses for a Farm Engine'." State whether you own an engine or not. Sign your name and address and send to

FARM BOOKLET EDITOR

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

Montreal



Get An Ideal Incubator And You're Sure of Success

THE reason that you can be sure of success with an IDEAL Incubator is that it is made especially for our climate. It is built with a heating and ventilating system that automatically regulates moisture to suit Canadian weather conditions. It has a hot water system that's perfect; a regulator that will not allow temperature to vary one-half a degree; the best nursery advantages; the handiest egg tray, the record for successful hatching, etc. In fact, the IDEAL possesses every feature that counts for larger hatches, sturdier chicks—at little cost of operation.

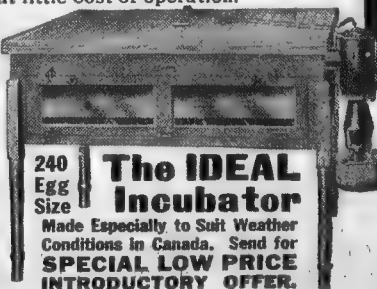
Send For Our Free Book

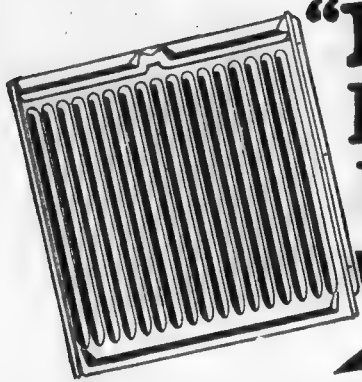
which tells all about IDEAL Incubators, how well they are made, how nicely finished, why our prices are low and why they will give better satisfaction than any other incubator. Write for booklet today. It is illustrated and gives money-making hints that are valuable.

When writing for free book be good enough to mention whether interested in 60, 120, 175, 240 or 360-egg incubator, and I'll quote you special low price for that size machine. This will not obligate you in any way, but will help me distribute this valuable book among those interested and not curiosity seekers.

J. W. Miller Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba

NOTE: Large shipment of the famous Ideal Incubators just received. Can ship you at once without duty and at low freight rates. Get prices and see how much money I can save you.





"My New 'George' Shingle Is Good for 100 Years. Use it and my Corrugated Iron on Your Barn. Save the Cost of Wood."

"HERE is my new 24 x 24 inch 'George' Shingle in 100-year metal. It saves barn roof cost, is non-leaking and fire-proof, and saves labor time in laying. My son, the late Geo. H. Pedlar, Jr., invented this shingle. It pays to use it."

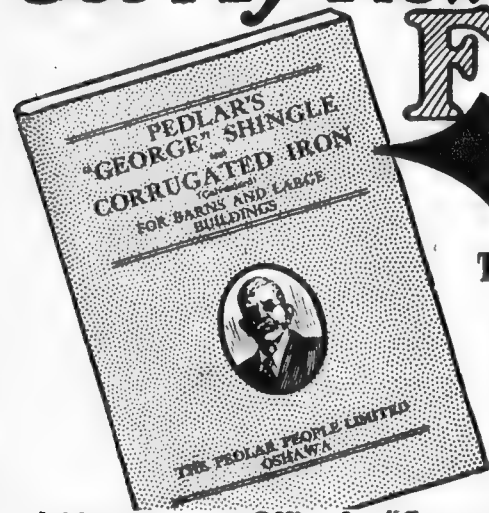


"YOU can make your barn fire-proof, and cheaper than a wood barn, by using my 'George' Shingle and my Galvanized Corrugated Iron on roof and walls. This is the new way to make barns economically."

"Hand labor costs so much, and lumber is so poor and high-priced now-a-days, that it pays to use my labor-saving metal specialties. You build a barn that is lightning-proof, fire-proof, strong, warm, dry, as compared with wood. In nearly every case, you save actual money. As compared with wood, you save all after-cost for repairs and paint. My barn doesn't need these things."

"Build or repair your barn the modern way. My new book shows how it is done. It pictures a barn from start to finish. Send for it, friends, and learn how to make the best kind of barn."

Get My New Book



FREE

"I WILL gladly send you this book for a post card. It is full of pictures. The finished barn is lightning-proof, wind-braced, dry, warm, clean. It needs no repairs or painting. It saves insurance. It costs about the same as wood, or less. Get the book to-day."

The PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED

Established 1861

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a cash subsidy of \$35,000,000 to be given to Britain. There is scarcely any doubt that in this he hoped to placate the ultra-loyal section of his own party without offending the Nationalists, who, as we have seen, objected to the contribution of men more than that of money. Mr. Monk, however, claiming that he had been promised a plebiscite on the question, resigned his position in the Cabinet.

The split between the Conservatives and the Nationalists was now complete, and the Liberals were having rather the best of the game. Their policy was quite as "loyal" as that of the Conservatives, and they had beside this advantage, that they had made a powerful appeal to national vanity, and, more substantial, to those financial interests which stood to profit by building and outfitting a Canadian navy. Seeing this, the Conservatives began to veer, and there is every indication that before the session ends their program will include a Canadian navy, in addition to a cash contribution. A beautiful, well-played game, truly, but where do the People come in?

In the situation in which the parties of Canada stand, the only way in which the people can have a voice is by means of a plebiscite. The two parties are

agreed on this, that Canada shall enter the naval field in some form. It is all very well to say that when they go to the people in a general election the people can express themselves by their votes. But they have no choice. Theoretically, if a considerable proportion of the people favor doing nothing at the present juncture, they can elect representatives who will carry out their views. Practically, nothing short of an earthquake would enable them to do so.

Anyone in the least familiar with party conditions, knows how difficult it is for an independent of any sort to secure election in a three-cornered fight. The regular parties have the funds, and the organization which counts for so much in an election, and even if a large majority of the people of Canada were against the naval policy of both parties, it would be almost impossible for them to elect a sufficient number of representatives to defeat it. It would be the case of the National Transcontinental over again. The Liberal Government, you will remember, on the eve of an election, suddenly proposed a second transcontinental railway to run through Northern Ontario and Quebec, to the West, and from sea to sea. This was to be built by the country and based by the Grand Trunk, or its new ramifi-

cation the G.T.P. The Conservatives went one better and proposed that the line should be built and owned by the Government. There were undoubtedly a great many Canadians who opposed spending public money on it at all, but they did not get a chance to voice their belief.

There is no urgency in the matter of the navy, but plenty of time to give the people a chance to express themselves by a popular vote. The next general election, if the parties stand as they now do, will not give them this chance. Mr. Monk's position is the only British one, under the circumstances, and in it he has the support of thousands of English-speaking Canadians. Unless this present Parliament wishes to stand convicted of a most serious offence against the spirit of British liberty, and to lend credence to the suspicion that sinister influences are behind the movement for a navy, it must give the people this chance. It is difficult to see how a party calling itself Liberal can oppose this course, which is certainly in accord with all Liberal traditions. But at the present moment in both parties alike, principles and statesmanship seem to be subordinated to party advantage, and this great question, which should be handled with the greatest caution, has

been made the occasion of reckless political jockeying.

No valid reason can be urged against giving the people a chance to decide, by a referendum upon the navy question. If this is done, and the people support either a cash gift to Britain or the creation of a Canadian navy, the moral force of their action will be increased many times by its having been endorsed by a popular vote. If, on the other hand, they decide against both these courses, they will have shown that the proposed action of Parliament is not only contrary to the popular will, but unwise, for a navy created, or a subsidy voted, contrary to the will of the people, must injure rather than help the Empire.

BONAR LAW AND MANITOBA (Canadian Associated Press)

London, Feb. 8.—Replying to Premier Asquith's remarks of last week on the subject of Imperial preference, Bonar Law last night reiterated the fact that the Unionist party intended to give the Dominions preference in the existing duties without food taxes; in other words, what the Dominions had already suggested at the Imperial conferences. There was one point in the Premier's speech to which he wished particularly to refer: "He quoted a part of a resolution passed by the Grain Growers' association, but there was another paragraph which he did not quote and which I shall read:

"Therefore, be it resolved that this convention, composed of delegates representing 10,000 farmers of Manitoba, places itself on record as firmly opposed to any expenditure whatever of public money in the construction of naval armaments."

"Remember," Mr. Law continued, that this resolution which the Premier praised, and of which he spoke as if it represented the people of Canada, is a resolution which is hostile to the present government of Canada, and which is levelled directly against the very policy of contribution to our naval defence which has been suggested, and which will, I believe, be carried out by the Borden government.

"Remember, also, that that policy was undertaken by Premier Borden and his colleagues at great political risk and after consultation, and with the full approval of the British government."

"I ask, is it fair to the Canadian ministry to quote with approval, and as if it represented the Canadian people, a resolution directly levelled against that ministry?"

SASKATCHEWAN FARM LABOR

The policy of the Department of Agriculture in bringing from Great Britain a limited supply of thoroughly experienced farm laborers will be continued during 1913. The two hundred men assisted to the province and placed with farmers during the last year have, almost without exception, given satisfaction, thereby demonstrating the fact that Old Country experienced farm laborers are very desirable workmen. In order to secure these experienced men the department has sent an officer thoroughly familiar with the requirements of the province to personally select them in Great Britain. A loan will be made to each laborer requiring it and employment on a farm in Saskatchewan will be found for him. Because these men will be assisted, more than ordinary care will be taken to select only healthy, experienced men. The Government has decided to supply men to these farmers who made a deposit with the Bureau of at least \$25.00. The Bureau will put forth every effort to select suitable men for each applicant and would strongly urge upon farmers the advisability of making early application. The first party of laborers are expected to reach Saskatchewan early in March and applications will be filled in the order received. There is absolutely no charge made to farmers for any service in connection with this work, the amount deposited by the farmers being recovered by them from the wages of the men engaged. Should the man quit his employer before he earns sufficient to cover the amount of his employer's deposit, the Bureau will refund any unrecovered portion of the deposit to the farmer. Address all communications for men to the Bureau of Labor, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

Reliable and Durable Farm Accessories at Low Prices

These are a few Eaton values selected at random from our Spring and Summer Catalogue. Read the descriptions, study the illustrations and pay particular attention to our prices; and don't judge the quality of these goods by our prices. Although we sell them for much less money than is usually charged, they are backed by two guarantees, the makers' and our own. By the former the materials and workmanship are assured, and by the latter, satisfaction, or money back, together with transportation charges.

Our Catalogue contains a great many more equally good values in farm equipment, and every farmer should have a copy whether he wants machinery or not. The catalogue is free for the asking. If you have not yet received a copy, write to-day.



32⁵⁰

The Imperial Cream Separator is a Labor Saver and Money Maker

TRY ONE!

TEST THE MERITS OF THIS CREAM SEPARATOR. WE ALLOW YOU THIRTY DAYS FREE TRIAL TO DO SO. IF IT IS UNSATISFACTORY WE WILL PAY ALL FREIGHT CHARGES AND RETURN YOUR MONEY

The Imperial Separator is a high grade machine that is made of first-class material and constructed by highly skilled labor. It is very durable, simple in design, easy to operate, easy to clean and is a fast and good skimmer. It combines both the disc and wing bowl principle and eliminates waste of milk fat by separating ALL the cream from the milk. It will skim closely down to 50° in cold weather.

THIS SEPARATOR has the helical gear which is better adapted to high grade machines than any other gear made. One tooth does not let go until another is engaged, therefore there is no lost motion caused by unnecessary friction. In our Improved Separator we are offering a low priced machine that has all the advantages and is equally as good a skimmer as the highest priced. It is absolutely sanitary and has high crank and low supply tank. There are no salesmen's salaries and expenses or agents' commissions to be added to our prices. Hence our extraordinary value. Our prices are:

97 T 151—Capacity 350 lbs., Weight 200 lbs.	32.50
97 T 152—Capacity 500 lbs., Weight 205 lbs.	35.00
97 T 153—Capacity 700 lbs., Weight 210 lbs.	37.50
97 T 154—Capacity 900 lbs., Weight 215 lbs.	40.00

The Imperial Pumping Power Outfit Great Value at 47.50

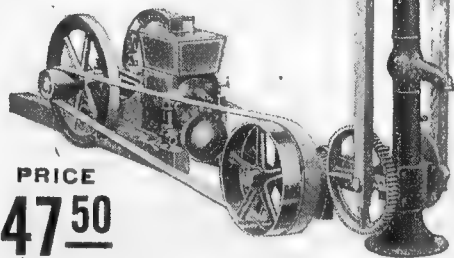
Why waste time and labor in pumping water by hand when you can get a pumping outfit at this price? The 1½ horse-power engine that forms part of this outfit will come in very handy about a farm house. Besides pumping it can be used to operate the Cream Separator, the Churn, the Washing Machine, the Fanning Mill.

This outfit consists of 1½ horse-power Eaton Engine, pump jack and 16 feet of 2-inch belting (pump not included).

Higher Power Engines

2½ Horse Power ..	70.00
4 " " " " ..	120.00
6 " " " " ..	175.00
8 " " " " ..	235.00

For Full Particulars see page 251 in our new Spring and Summer Catalogue.



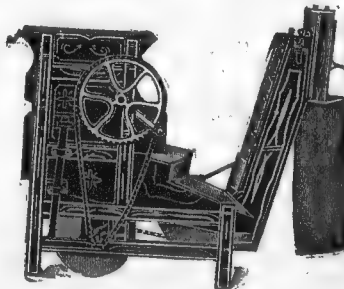
PRICE
47⁵⁰

Saving Prices on Wire Fencing

On page 256 of our new Spring and Summer Catalogue we illustrate and describe some splendid quality fencing. There is field fencing, hog fencing, poultry fencing and lawn fencing. Save money by ordering by the carload. We ship direct from the factory. Those who do not require a carload should write for information concerning club plan for carload orders. The enormous quantities of wire fencing which we handle enable us to quote exceptionally low prices. Ordering from us means a big saving, and the farmer who contemplates buying a supply should learn our prices before he decides.

The Imperial Fanning Mill

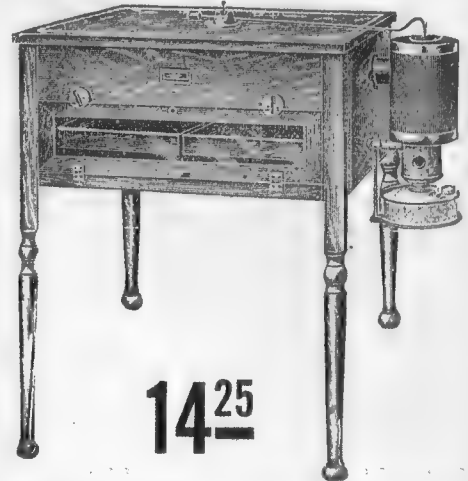
HAS PATENT
DEVICE FOR
SEPARATING
OATS FROM
WHEAT
AND OTHER
GRAINS



97 T 225—
COMPLETE
WITH
SCREENS and
EXTRAS
35.00

This Fanning Mill is made from first-class material and is constructed with care and skill throughout. We guarantee it to give complete satisfaction and if it fails to do so we will take it back and refund the purchase price, together with all freight expenses.

This mill is of large capacity, but it turns so easily that a child can operate it. The grain travels over eight feet of screens before the fan blast strikes it. The elevator is built on an angle, thus securing a better delivery. It has compound shake end motion, galvanized deflectors and many more advantages which many other supposedly high grades of mills do not possess.



14²⁵

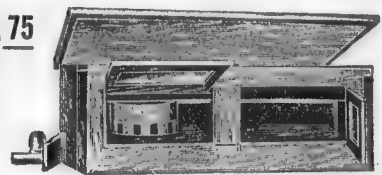
This Trustworthy and Useful Incubator makes a Valuable Addition to a Poultry Farm

Our mission-finish Incubators are built specially for those earnest poultry keepers who want a reliable hatcher. They have double insulated packed wall and top and are equipped with hot air heater, thermostat and lamp.

Order one of these Incubators and judge for yourself. When it arrives examine it thoroughly and if you are not satisfied return it; we will refund your money and pay carriage both ways.

97 T 229 70 egg size; Price	14.25
97 T 230 120 egg size; Price	17.75
97 T 231 175 egg size, Standard Model	27.00

15⁷⁵



Outdoor and Indoor Brooder

The Brooder contains two apartments, hover and exerciser. It is 47½x28¼ inches in size and has a supplementary cover or diaphragm that may be used for indoor purposes (and outdoor in fine weather) when the roof is raised. These brooders possess the triple roof including enamelled iron and are practically indestructible. This is a low priced article and will give you every satisfaction. Capacity 100 chicks.

97 T 218 Brooder; Price

11⁵⁰

Model Chick Comfort Hover

This portable Hover is constructed on a superior and improved principle. It is the only one that provides perfect automatic ventilation in the chick compartment. It is simple to operate and can be used in an old brooder, any part of the chicken house or other sheltered location. Made wholly of metal and has movable lamp holder and is fire-proof. Diameter 28 inches with a capacity of 150 to 200 chicks.

97 T 219 Model Chick Comfort Hover 11.50

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Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

BEAUTIFUL SECTION FARM—ALL IN good cultivation. Three hundred acres ready for wheat, can all be sown, no stones, no sloughs; heaviest wheat-growing municipality in Saskatchewan. Ideal for engine. School. Good roads. Six miles thriving town of Cupar, Kirkella branch. Five dollars per acre cash, balance easy. Snap value to good man. Traction outfit if desired. J. B. Musselman, Cupar, Sask.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA FARM LANDS—I have twenty sections of fine prairie for sale, very reasonable, ten miles from O.P.R. main line, 1½ miles from branch now building, four sections broken and fenced, one mile from river. Will sell en bloc or quarter sections. Write for particulars, price and terms to H. D. MacRitchie, Medicine Hat, Alta. 20-13

NINE HUNDRED ACRES FOR SALE—Stock and grain. Famous Davisburg district, south of Calgary. Four hundred broken, improved. Will sell everything, \$40 acre. Apply owner, Hughes, De Winton, Alta.

FARM FOR SALE—HALF SECTION, FIVE miles from Newdale, 160 acres summer-fallow, small house, stable, well, \$26 per acre. J. M. Hopper, Newdale, Man. 20-13

CHOICE MARKET GARDEN, CELERY AND fruit lands for sale at moderate prices. Main line O.P.R. For particulars write C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 8-6

MISCELLANEOUS

TO ALBERTA FARMERS:—WE WANT A few straight or mixed cars of grain fit for seed: Oats, wheat (soft varieties preferred), Goose Wheat, Barley, Peas, and Spring Rye. Please send us samples, and state quantity you can supply, and we will name you prices f.o.b. your station. We can only receive shipments from C.P.R. points. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 8-3

MILLING OATS WANTED, HIGHEST prices paid, send sample; no delay. Put your name and address on outside of sample. The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 6-11

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bismarck. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-11

WANTED — BY THE BIRNIE GRAIN Growers one car of clean oats, half feed and half seed preferable. State prices. Wm. Denoon, Sec.-Treas., Birnie, Man. 8-3

FOR SALE—FOUR SHARES GRAIN Growers' Grain Company. Offers. Box 35, Maymont, Sask. 7-2

FARM MACHINERY

START YOUR GASOLINE ENGINE EASILY, Quickly, coldest weather. Make device yourself. Send dollar bill in envelope for full instructions. Money back if won't work. Addison Johnston, Box E, Stettler, Alta. 20-13

FOR SALE CHEAP, FORTY HORSE-POWER Reeves steam engine, sixteen bottom Reeves plow, used thirty-five days, forty-four sixty-six Reeves separator, used only two days. Liberal terms to responsible parties. M. L. Sabin, Maude, Sask. 7-2

20 H.P. I.H.C. GASOLINE TRACTOR, 5-bottom P. & O. Engine Gang. Guaranteed first-class working condition. D. S. Walker, North Battleford, Sask. 7-2

FOR SALE—ONE POWER WELL BORING machine, run one season. A snap. Apply to George Hyde, Wapella, Sask. 7-6

FOR SALE—P. & O. ENGINE FLOW, SIX dias. Cheap. Good condition. Alva Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 7-2

FOR SALE—MARSHALL OIL TRACTOR, 30-60 H.P. Used two seasons. Cheap. Box 48, Carleton Place, Alta. 7-6

LUMBER AND POSTS

TENDERS WANTED FOR CARLOAD OF Cedar Posts, f.o.b. Birtle, Man. John Spalding, Secretary, Birtle Grain Growers' Association. 7-2

WANTED—PRICES ON TAMARAC POSTS and Cordwood, delivered Ingelow Station, Man. Ingelow Co-operative Company, per J. W. Brougham, Secretary. 7-3

WANTED—QUOTATIONS ON LUMBER and fence posts by the carload, f.o.b. Glenora, C.N.R., by the Glenora Branch, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. W. M. Webb, Sec.-Treas., Marringhurst, Man. 8-2

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI-citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 84-11

ERNEST LAYOOCK, B.A., LL.B., MARRIS-ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20-11

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SEED GRAIN

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS re-cleaned Marquis wheat, grown on summer-fallow and threshed by a new separator. Also about three hundred bushels of Garton's No. 68 six-rowed barley, grown from stock bought direct from Garton's, Winnipeg. Recleaned. Both the above have tested well, and are high class. Geo. E. Stopford, "Prairie View," Fillmore, Sask. 4-6

"MARQUIS WHEAT THE WORLD'S BEST wheat."—I won Provincial championship for best bushel, best 100 lbs. and best five bushels, 1911, also grew and sold to H. Holmes part of the seed from which he won the world's championship, 1912. My strain is right, get the best. Price \$2.00 per bushel, cleaned and sacked, f.o.b. Macleod station. Sample on request. Address F. A. Adams, Macleod, Alta. 6-3

MARQUIS WHEAT WON THE WORLD'S championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Money back guarantee. Send for sample and special early order price. Specially bred seed oats. Big, clean grain at surprisingly low prices. Grass, clover, etc. that defy competition. Investigate. Buying right is easiest saving. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 23-20

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—GROWN ON new land from pure seed, obtained from Indian Head Farms. Splendid plump kernels. Also Garton's Regenerated Abundance, American Banner, and 22 Oats. Samples on application. Prices quoted on stated quantities. The Canadian Development Co., Ltd., Scott, Sask. 4-6

FOR SALE—1,300 BUS. MARQUIS WHEAT grown on new breaking, absolutely freed from weed seeds. \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Guernsey, Sask. Bags extra. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 21-13

FOR SALE—SIX THOUSAND BUSHELS of selected pure Premost Flax, free from wilt, no mustard. Yield on breaking, 1912, 28 bushels; 1911, 29½ bushels per acre. Splendid sample. \$1.90 per bushel. W. Hill, Tessier, Sask. 3-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE.—\$1.65 PER bushel, f.o.b. Semans, Sask., bags included. Sample on request. G. Grundon, Swannell, Sask. 6-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-11

GARTON'S REGENERATED OATS, 45 cents. Red Fife wheat from breaking, 90 cents. Malting barley, fifty lb., per bushel fifty cents. Frank Ratcliffe, Medora, Man. 7-6

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT —Pure, re-cleaned, off breaking. \$1.50 bushel (new bags). Buy this superior seed. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 24-13

FLAX SEED—97% GERMINATION. NO weeds. Three hundred bushels, \$1.75. A. Smith, Keoma, Alta. 7-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—CLEAN SEED, \$1.50 per bushel. Horace Glover, Redvers, Sask. 8-6

COMMON, CLEAN SEED FLAX, \$1.50 PER bushel, including bags. L. McAree, McAuley, Man. 7-2

FOR SALE—A LARGE QUANTITY OF Marquis wheat, free from seeds, at \$1.50 per bushel. W. H. Brown, Souris, Man. 6-6

FLAX, \$1.25 PER BUSHEL. SAMPLE sent. R. L. Blake, Blakesville, Alta. 8-2

SEED GRAIN

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE.—THREE THOU-sand bushels of Garton's Abundance Oats. Pure seed of high quality, ripened before frost. Sixty cents. Car lots fifty cents. f.o.b. Sedgewick. Also improved Red Fife Wheat, hand selected and propagated according to Canadian Seed Growers' Association rules. My multiplying field yielded thirty-nine bushels per acre from one bushel's sowing. Price one-fifty per bus., sacks extra. James A. Colvin, Sedgewick, Alta. 7-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—ABOUT 1,000 bushels choice seed grown strictly on breaking, absolutely pure, in lots of 10 and 20 bushels and upwards. Price \$1.65 per bushel, new cotton bags included. \$1.40 per bushel on premises, Sec. 33, Tp. 26, Rge. 29, Roblin; or \$1.40 in bulk on track by the carlot. F.O.B. Roblin. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. T. Bulton, Roblin, Manitoba. 8-3

MARQUIS WHEAT—PURE AND FREE from noxious weeds, \$1.30 per bushel, sacked, f.o.b. Roblin. Reduction on carload. Send for sample. Arnott Bros., Roblin, Man. 8-2

SENSATION OATS, 45 CENTS PER BUS. Perfectly clean. First prize seed fair two years together. Frank Peake, Killwinning, Sask. 8-6

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT.—AP-ply for sample and price to John Millar, Indian Head. 4-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON BREAK-ing. \$1.50 per bushel. Sacks extra. Thos. Hudson, Chellwood, Sask. 4-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS — EXCELLENT, clean, second crop seed. Eight dollars per hundred pounds. James Strang, Baldur, Manitoba. 4-6

MARQUIS, \$1.25, RE-CLEANED. 99% pure, bags ten cents per bushel extra. Will deliver to most stations for \$1.60, bags included. Addison Johnston, Dept. 6, Stettler, Alta. 7-6

WANTED — EIGHTEEN HUNDRED LBS. Brome Grass seed, must be well cleaned and free from noxious weed seeds. Send sample and quote price sacked, F.O.B. your station. Robert Thomson, Roden, Man. 7-2

GARTON'S No. 68 BARLEY—ONE DOLLAR per bushel. One Red Shorthorn Bull, price \$75, fifteen months old. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 8-2

MARQUIS WHEAT—\$1.25 PER BUSHEL, sacks extra. Percy Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 7-6

GARTON'S No. 22 SEED OATS. WON prize at Battleford Seed Fair. For particulars write Geo. A. Anderson, Ruddell, Sask. 7-3

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE — GUAR-anteed pure and free from noxious weeds. \$1.60 per bushel. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 3-6

MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.10 PER BUSHEL, and Regenerated Abundance Oats, 40 cents per bushel. Cleaned ready for seed. W. K. McKenzie, Box 79, Rapid City, Man. 4-6

GARTON'S No. 46 WHEAT, \$1.25 P-R bushel. No. 22 Oats, 45c per bushel, bags extra. Clean. Andrew Walton, Bryant, Sask. 6-6

MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.25 PER BUSHEL—Sacks free. John McRae, Beatty, Sask. 8-6

PURE BREWER BARLEY FOR SALE—Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-13

PRESTON WHEAT—FREE FROM FOUL seeds. F. J. Hartell, Cheadle, Alta. 7-6

SEED GRAIN

The reduced freight rate of one-half on seed grain is in effect on all Canadian Railroads and applies on either car lots or less—shipment to be made between the dates of January 1, and May 31, 1913.

If you have any grain that is better than usual you should sell it for seed. Put a small advertisement on our Farmers' Market Place page and it will sell it all.

SEED GRAIN

SEVERAL CARLOADS OF GARTON'S No. 22 Oats. These oats have yielded over one hundred bushels per acre for three years in succession and have never lodged at any time on fallow. They are bred from Abundance, Banner and Tartar King, three of the best known varieties. It will pay you to have some of these oats. 50c per bus. Saltcoats, C. Partridge. 8-4

FOR SALE—STEELE, BRIGGS STRAIN Premost Flax, grown on breaking. Price \$1.50 per bushel. If interested in quality seed at a snap price, apply A. F. MacDonald, Paseweg, Sask. 8-2

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON CLEAN land, graded a very good 1 Northern, weighs 64 pounds to the bushel. Recleaned and sacked, \$1.75 a bushel, f.o.b. Brownlee, Sask. Half cash with order, balance on delivery. Special rate for carload lots on application to Walter Simpson, Brownlee, Sask. 5-6

PREMOST FLAX SEED, GROWN ON breaking from Garton's seed, free from noxious weeds, f.o.b. Battleford or Wilkie, \$2.00 bushel, bags free. Wm. Shury, Battleford, Sask. 5-6

STANLEY WHEAT—GROWN ON SUMMER fallow. Yield fifty-three bushels per acre. Recleaned and bagged. \$1.10 per bushel at Langdon. L. McKinnon, Langdon, Alta. 5-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—GROWN on new land, \$1.80 per bushel. Sample on request. P. C. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 5-6

MARQUIS WHEAT.—TRUE TO VARIETY. Grown on breaking, no noxious weeds. \$1.50 bushel sacked. Sample on request. T. McNeill, Roblin, Man. 5-6

MARQUIS WHEAT.—GROWN ON BREAK-ing. Second prize at seed fair, \$1.60 per bushel, bags included. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 5-6

WEEK EARLIER THAN MARQUIS.—GAR-ton's 46, \$1.25. Guaranteed clean and pure. Extra good flax, guaranteed clean, \$1.50. Burringham, Strongfield, Sask. 5-3

DODD SIDE OATS—TWO CARS. HEAVY white. Stand strong on summerfallow. 38 cents bushel. Clean. Lewis Martin, Saltcoats Sask. Sample sent. 4-6

O.A.C. BARLEY No. 21.—SEED DIRECT from Toronto. It led at Brandon Experimental Farm by seven bushels. Ripens early and grows a long, stiff straw. Prices, terms and sample on application. I. W. Mann, Medora, Man. 6-6

MY MARQUIS WHEAT IS HARD TO BEAT. Clean, pure, plump, re-cleaned seed, \$1.25, bags extra. Life membership Grain Growers' association with 200 bushels. J. B. Musselman, Cupar, Sask. 6-6

PREMOST FLAX FOR SALE—ONE-FIFTY per bushel, bags extra. John Cresland, Burnside, Man. 6-4

RED FYFE WHEAT, GARTON'S REGEN-erated 1911 strain. Heavy yielding, absolutely pure, grown on breaking, re-cleaned. One dollar a bushel. Also Garton's Regenerated Abundance Oats 1911 strain. Extra early, great yielder, re-cleaned. Sixty cents a bushel, bags extra. Samples on application. Bell Bros., Nokomis, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF GOOD clean Timothy seed, 12c per lb. Also Garton's No. 46 Wheat, pure, \$1.25 per bushel, bags extra. F.O.B. Gilbert Plains. S. Graham, Gilbert Plains, Man. 7-3

MARQUIS WHEAT—STRONG SEED—E-ceived full score for purity Dayland Seed Fair. Re-cleaned. \$1.25 per bushel. Sample on application. Moore & Sons, Dayland, Alta. 6-6

GARTON'S 22 OATS, GROWN FROM PEDI-gree seed on new breaking. Extra fine seed, free from weeds, cleaned, 50c per bushel, f.o.b. Grainger, sacks extra. Sample on application. Grainger and Sons, Grainger, Alta. 6-6

SEED OATS—BLACK VICTOR. HEAVY cropper, 43 lbs bushel, 500 to 1,000 bushels. 50c f.o.b., sacks extra. Brewer Barley, 300 bushels, 60c. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask. 6-13

WANTED—30 BUSHELS GENUINE MACA-roni Seed Wheat. Send sample and price. E. M. Pray, Riverbow, Alberta.

FLAX SEED—CHOICE HAND PICKED, free from noxious weeds, \$1.75 per bushel. Send for sample. Harley, Newton and Law, Richard, Sask. 6-8

WANTED—WESTERN RYE AND BROME grass. Good clean seed. Send samples, prices and quantities to Wm. Rennie Co. Limited, 394 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 6-11

SIXTY DAY OATS—RIPEN TIME SUM-mer fallow; destroy weeds, 75c. Marquis Wheat, \$1.25. Mensury Barley, 60c. Cleaned. Coward, Juniata, Sask. 6-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—PURE AND CLEAN, \$1.50. A. Smith, Keoma, Alta. 7-6

MARQUIS—ONE DOLLAR PER BUSHEL—Guaranteed pure. Sample on request. S. Tatham, Kelliker, Sask. 8-8

SEED OATS.—WE WANT A NUMBER OF carloads of seed oats for Eastern trade. Must be clean. Send average sample. State quantity, price expected. J. A. Brain and Co., Grain Exchange, Calgary. 5-4

BUTTER

BUTTER—DEMAND IS EXCELLENT FOR No. 1 Dairy Butter in tubs or prints. Advise us how many cows you are milking or how much butter you can ship us every two weeks, and we will write you fully telling you how to secure best results for your butter fat. Simpson Produce Company, 248 Princess St., Winnipeg. 6-11.

POULTRY

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

BARRED ROCK PULLETS AND YEARLING hens, \$1.50 each. A few cockerels left, \$2 and \$3 each. Bred from my Manitoba P. Show winners. J. H. Clarke, Virnden, Man. 6-4

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN, ROSE Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels. One-fifty each. Alfred Averill, Glenwilliam, Man. 7-6

A FEW CHOICE PURE BRED BUFF OR- ington Cockerels, \$2.50 each. Geo. A. Anderson, Ruddell, Sask. 7-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, TWO DOL- lars each. Tamworths for sale. James Honeyman, Fairfax, Man. 8-3

EARLY HATCHED BRONZE TURKEYS— Prize strain. Healthy. Price moderate. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 6-6

PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS \$5, Hens \$8. T. T. Smith, Hurdman Lodge, Sask. 8-6

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels for sale; good ones. Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-13

McOPA FARM RUNNER DUCKS, \$5 PER pen to clear. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 7-2

HORSES

THREE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STAL- lions, age four, six, ten; sound; guaranteed breeders, for sale. For prices apply McCallum Bros., Moosomin, Sask. 6-6

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE HORSES—IF you are looking for something good in either stallions or mares, imported or home-bred, try R. B. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 19-13

PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

FOR SALE — IMPORTED PERCHERON stallion, Flambeau. Eight years old, sound. Guaranteed breeder. Four years on present route. Weight 1,850. Price \$1,500. Thos. A. Lackie, McCreary, Man. 8-4

BIG IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS. Shorthorn bulls and Berkshire boars. Can ship on G.T.P. or C.P.R. Write me your wants. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 6-6

SWINE

STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK., BREEDER of Berkshire Swine. 18-11

CORDWOOD FOR SALE

WOOD FOR SALE—SAVE MONEY BY ordering your wood now. I ship only the Best No. 1 in White Poplar, Green Cut, Dry Cut, Seasoned. Before ordering write me for prices. J. G. Leary, Leary, Man. 3-6

CORDWOOD FOR SALE.—JOHN BARRY, Kuroki, Sask. Canadian Northern Main Line. 4-6

NO. 1 SEASONED WHITE POPLAR CORD- wood, carlots. Prices reasonable. Irwin McLeod, McCreary, Man. 6-3

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM'S PRESENT OF- ferings: Clydesdale stallions rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire boars and sows. A choice lot of Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Prices reasonable. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P. O., Man. 24-11

DOGS

FOR SALE—WOLF HOUNDS AND WOLF hound pups. W. A. Maynard, Dauphin, Man. 7-2

STRAYED

STRAYED, OVER A YEAR AGO—BAY gelding, coming four years old, star, and light hairy legs. Branded VB on left shoulder. Reward given leading to recovery of same. Van Sickle Bros., Airdrie, Alta. 8-3

CATTLE

FULL BLOOD HEREFORD BULLS FOR sale—Eight to thirteen months old, inspection solicited. See them or address Jno. McD. Davidson, Coaldale, Alta. 6-6

FOR SALE CHEAP—20 YOUNG REGISTER- ed Shorthorn bulls of good type and quality, also females, and also a good string of registered Clydesdales, registered Yorkshires, Dairy cows and grade ewes. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 6-11

SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-11

HERE'S A SNAP—HOLSTEIN BULL, TWO years, good color, from good producing stock, \$75.00. Thos. Venables, Fork River, Man. 7-6

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

FOR SALE — REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bull, yearling, a dandy. Registered Yorkshire boar. Registered Yorkshire sows, due to farrow about first April. A. E. Baker, Leslie, Sask.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK. — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

PURE BRED JERSEY BULL FOR SALE— Henry Thompson, Fairlight, Sask. 6-6

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

ASQUITH QUOTES GRAIN GROWERS

London, Jan. 30.—Premier Asquith, who received the freedom of the city of Dundee today, addressed a meeting of constituents of East Fife last night and dealt with the recent speeches of Bonar Law and Austen Chamberlain on food taxation. "He had failed," he said, "to understand why the burden of responsibility was to be thrown upon the colonies. I do not believe the dominions would consent for a moment to enter into such a position."

Continuing, he said: "I have received a remarkable document from the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, signed by the president, who tells me that it is an association representing ten thousand farmers in the province. These are the people who, if food taxes were imposed, are believed to benefit by them."

Don't Want Preference

"This is the voice of Manitoba, hear what they say: 'Newspaper despatches indicate that a movement is afoot in Great Britain to tax foreign wheat in order to give preference to wheat from the overseas Dominions. It is stated that the intention is to refer the question to the overseas Dominions. This is a vital matter to the farmers of Canada and as president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association I wish to call your attention to a resolution unanimously adopted Jan. 8. 'That this convention oppose any preferential tariff scheme that will give western grain growers a higher price for their grain at the expense of the British workman.'"

Then, the letter to Premier Asquith proceeded as follows: "Manitoba farmers believe that the British trade policy is a British question entirely, and resent any attempt on the part of Canadian interests to interfere with matters which affect the British people alone. When it is suggested that the question be referred to the overseas Dominions we considered we should give expression to our views, particularly as the grain growers of Western Canada, who are the largest exporters in the British Empire and that Great Britain is our chief market at the present time. We wish the people of Great Britain distinctly to understand that we have no desire to place any additional burden on the British consumer for our benefit."

"We believe that any preference given to wheat from the overseas Dominions will simply result in an increased cost to the British consumer. We are quite willing to face the world's competition in the British market and are anxious only that British manufacturers should be given free access to the Canadian market."

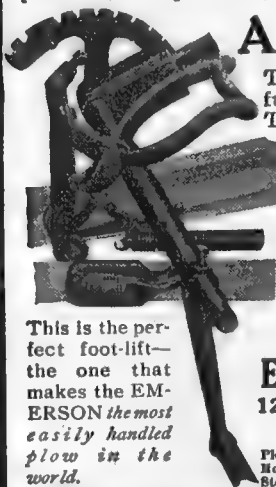
Concluding, Premier Asquith said: "The relations between the Mother Country and her great Dominions have never been more intimate and affectionate."

The man on the EMERSON Plow raises, with his feet alone, the 14-inch gang and added weight of the big man making 500 pounds.

Emerson Foot-Lift Plow



Here are three sweeping, *provable* claims for the EMERSON Foot-Lift Plow; *easy handling, light draft, durability.* There are many other points in which the EMERSON is supreme, but the three named are the real test of superiority. When you get them *all in one plow*, you have the *perfect plow.* And you *do* get them all in the EMERSON.



This is the perfect foot-lift—the one that makes the EMERSON the most easily handled plow in the world.

A Boy Can Run It Easily

The levers on the EMERSON are so powerful that a small boy can handle it "like a top." The EMERSON hitches close to the team—the load is on the wheels. This means the *lightest draft* possible. The first foot-lift plow made. The EMERSON frame is single-piece steel—heavily braced. It's the most *durable*—built for *long, complete service.* Don't buy a plow with your eyes shut! *Investigate! Get the best.*

Write us for Plow Booklet or on any other farm implement. Address

Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co.
1242 Princess Street (Incorporated) Winnipeg, Man.
Largest Line of Farm Machinery in the World

Plows, Harrows, Pulverizers, Listers, Spreaders, Planters, Drills, Cultivators, Mowers, Hay Tools, Baling Presses, Corn Shellers, Gas Engines, Farm Tractors, Steam Traction Engines, Threshing Machines, Road Rollers, Wagons, Vehicles.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER JANSEN CO.

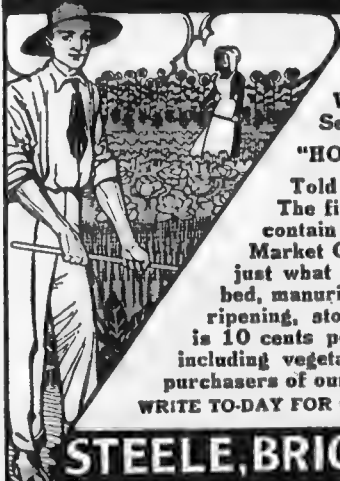
Grain Commission Merchants

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You want results. We get them for you! Write for market quotations. Send samples and ask for values.

Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR," or "FORT WILLIAM"

PLAN NOW FOR A GOOD KITCHEN GARDEN



There are no vegetables just like your own growing. Provide for a good table, eat vegetables, and throw away medicine. We not only supply you with the Finest Tested Seeds for this Country, but we also show you

"HOW TO GROW THE BEST VEGETABLES"

Told in our booklets, 153 pages (copyrighted). The first of the kind printed in Canada. They contain the best Western experience of expert Market Gardeners. Sound, practical and sensible—just what you want to know in preparing the seed bed, manuring, starting the seed, transplanting, forcing, ripening, storing, destroying insects, etc. The price is 10 cents per booklet (\$1.00 for the full set of 11, including vegetable and special field crops), but FREE to purchasers of our seeds. See our catalogue, page 2.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE. ADDRESSING DESK 10

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE
WINNIPEG - CANADA

CONTRACTORS AND HOME BUILDERS!

Why not buy your Lumber direct from the Mill? Write us or send us your List for Figures. We can save you money

CONSUMERS' LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.

510 MERCHANTS BANK, WINNIPEG, MAN.

GET MARQUIS WHEAT

SURPRISINGLY LOW PRICES. FREE SAMPLES of specially grown stock. Seed secured from Indian Head Experimental Farm. Get genuine, early ripening, heavy-yielding, World Champion Marquis. **THE WORLD'S CHAMPION WHEAT FOR 1912—MARQUIS—WAS GROWN FROM SEED SUPPLIED BY ME.** Quality Counts. Small deposit will hold your order until you want it shipped, when you pay the balance.

SEED OATS PEDIGREED BANNER, ABUNDANCE AND GARTON'S No. 22. **BIG STRONG SEED**, with the vigor and vitality of new land in them. Money back guarantee, with you as judge and jury. Prices that defy competition. Keep your seed grain, grass and clover seed money until you investigate my quality and prices. Shipments made from Winnipeg, Indian Head, and Bangor, Sask. Saves you freight.

Chambers of Commerce **HARRIS McFAYDEN** Winnipeg Man.
FARM SEED EXPERT

LET THE Stewart Sheaf Loader

Replace High-Priced, Troublesome Help on Your Farm Next Fall!

Until you take the matter into your own hands and provide a remedy, you're going to have the same old trouble with help, the same delays through shortage of hands, the same heavy wage bills to stand, and the same risk of not getting through on time, as you have had to face every year. The remedy is at your hand, already tried and found satisfactory by some hundreds of men, who were in just such a position as yourself, until they bought a Stewart Sheaf Loader. These men tell us and will confirm it to you that the

STEWART SHEAF LOADER

Loads the Wagons Quickly, Handling All Kinds of Grain, whether Stooked or Loose, on the Field, And Saves Money While Doing It!

Men who have had the machine in actual use are the best men for you to consult as to its possibilities for you. Let these men tell you how it saves them time, money and grain, how it overcomes that annual problem of help shortage; why it is the greatest aid to successful farming today. A Stewart Sheaf Loader means **FEWER TEAMS AND NO PITCHERS AT ALL!**

How It Has Worked On Other Men's Farms

The experiences given below represent only a small proportion of the men who have worked a Stewart Sheaf Loader. Let us send you our booklet containing these letters in full, together with many others. You can then write any one of these men, or any number of them, for personal testimony as to what the Stewart Sheaf Loader does in actual service.

HOW IT HANDLES LOOSE SHEAVES

"Your Loader did splendid work. It picks up loose sheaves cleaner than pitchforks will do it. Certainly a labor saver."
MCGREGOR BROS., Rosetown, Sask.

WHY IT MERITS INVESTIGATION

"The Sheaf Loader has worked to our entire satisfaction. The picking up of loose grain is a feature which adds a great deal to the usefulness of the machine. Those looking for labor-saving machinery cannot do better than investigate its merits."
JAS. CHAPMAN and SON, Beresford P.O., Man.

HOW IT PAYS FOR ITSELF

"We worked your Loader 29 days and it saved us \$22 per day, making a saving of \$638 in the 29 days. It more than paid for itself in one fall and the machine is nearly as good as when we got it."
JAS. GLENN AND SONS, Milestone, Sask.

HOW IT WORKS IN A ROUGH FIELD

"It leaves the field perfectly clean. I expected to see it leave considerable on the ground in a rough field, but I believe a man could carry all the waste in that field away in his arms."
L. N. SWARTZ, Bow Island, Alta.

HOW IT PROVES ITS DURABILITY

"Your Loader has again given me perfect satisfaction, this being my second season. It has not cost me anything for repairs, and again demonstrated its efficiency."
ELMER GRAHAM, Dominion City, Man.

N.B.—We have doubled our plant capacity this year in hopes of being able to meet the demand, but orders are coming in at such a rate that we feel justified in notifying intending purchasers to get their orders on file, so as to be sure of securing a Loader this season. The sooner you get the booklet, the sooner you will be able to convince yourself that a Stewart Sheaf Loader will mean dollars in your bank account and a solution of your help troubles. Once you have settled that point to your entire satisfaction, place your order without delay; and be certain of delivery on time.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co. Limited

804 Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Saskatchewan President's Address

The following is the address delivered by J. A. Maharg, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, at the opening of the Convention at Saskatoon, February 12

Gentlemen:—In submitting to you my second annual report, and the twelfth annual report of our association, I wish first to express the pleasure that it affords me to do so, not only the pleasure derived from the honor conferred upon me, but largely from the fact that our association is not only larger in number and stronger financially, but also from the fact that it is also stronger morally, socially and intellectually. The tone of the letters received goes to show that there is a decided change taking place in the vitals of our association, which, if continued, cannot but have the effect of raising the standard of our association in such a way that we will command the respect of all classes.

The past year has been a bountiful one in so far as yield is concerned, but the same cannot be said of it financially. The increased cost of production and the

in connection with the car distribution clause in the Grain Act. Then again, we should always be sure our requests are reasonable and practical.

There is the possibility of our becoming just a little too democratic, that is, asking for legislation that is possibly a little in advance of our education. The more democratic a people are, the better laws they will make, but there is always the danger of their not being prepared to obey them; this is the actual condition today in some of our most democratic countries. This may sound strange, but nevertheless it is an absolute fact. There is more force required to enforce the law in some of our most democratic countries than in any other. Knowing this, it behoves us, as an association, to be very sure of our ground before we press too hard for radical changes; it is much better to take one step and be sure of it than to take two and have to retrace one, as to sound a retreat is almost invariably disastrous.

It is not my intention to deal extensively with the work of the association during the past year, as that will be largely dealt with in the other reports that will be given. However, I might mention in passing a few of the results of our labors in the past to show that they have not all been in vain. You will remember that during the last session of the Dominion Government a change was made in the Grain Act, which to us meant practically the elimination of the car distribution clause. Immediately on receipt of this news a deputation from the three Western Provinces left for Ottawa and succeeded in inducing the Senate to throw this amendment out and have the original reinstated.

Co-operative Elevators

Then we have our Co-operative Elevator Company, which has proved a success, and is filling its place as far as it is possible under the present conditions. With the gradual change in conditions we are satisfied that the Company will be able to accomplish all that it was organized for.

Hail Insurance

We also have the Hail Insurance Act, passed a year ago. It is very gratifying to see the way it was accepted by the municipalities at their last election, and from present indications we have every reason to believe that it will be a success.

Municipal Taxation

In this regard I think we have the most advanced piece of legislation in Canada, and possibly on the American continent. In it provision is made for an equal taxation of all farm lands



J. A. MAHARG, Moose Jaw

Re-elected President

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

low price paid for grain has made it difficult for many of our people to make both ends meet, especially in the newer districts where grain has had to be hauled long distances, and where farmers have almost invariably had to wait from one day to a week to dispose of their loads on account of the car shortage. While Saskatchewan has produced more wheat than all the rest of the Dominion, the cream has been largely skimmed at points other than in our own province. How long this is going to continue I do not know, but one thing is certain, it will continue just so long as the farmers of Saskatchewan remain indifferent to their own interests and permit it.

Continued Action Necessary

There may be a feeling in the minds of some that our association has accomplished its purpose, that its day of usefulness is past. My own opinion is that its work has just begun, and that we are just getting in a position to work. Individuals and corporations who have ignored us in the past are now seeking our co-operation in an endeavor to secure the solution to some of the problems that not only confront us as a class, but which affect the whole social fabric. This, to me is very satisfactory, as it shows we are being considered a factor in the shaping of events. It is just possible that we have been a little remiss in that we seem to have held ourselves somewhat aloof.

One method adopted by some of our people in trying to secure relief from our troubles is to stand a long way off and hurl invective at our opponents, as they are sometimes called. In some cases it may be directed against individuals, in others against corporations or governments. It has always seemed to me that this is not the best way in all cases; it may work in some, but I think we would accomplish more if we endeavored to come a little closer together in our negotiations. We had a clear demonstration of this last March when we were in Ottawa,



CHAS. A. DUNNING, Regina

Re-elected Vice-President

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

according to value. Provision is also made whereby the man who is not resident on or cultivating his land will have to pay an extra tax of 8½ cents per acre or \$10.00 per quarter section. The extra tax is imposed on all land in excess of three sections, regardless of either residence or cultivation.

Continued on Page 27

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

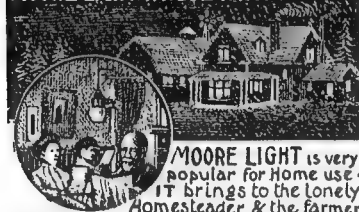
And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 50 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally:

I. N. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.
357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

MOORE LIGHT IN USE IN THE HOME



MOORE LIGHT is very popular for home use. It brings to the lonely homestead & the farmer in his home all the advantages of the city with electricity & gas as the...
...MOORE STOVES... can be used in conjunction with the light and is operated from the same supply tank. Even the City Man is beginning to realize that...
...MOORE LIGHT... produces a better light than any other kind of artificial light & is now putting in the famous MOORE SYSTEMS sold by all the leading Hardware Stores... WRITE FOR FULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
ROBERT M. MOORE & CO.
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Preparations made from Refined Coal Tar and compounded with suitable emollient oils

LIBERAL COMMISSION

Full Particulars, Prices, etc., on application Write to Dept. G. Remedies

The Carbon Oil Works Limited
WINNIPEG - CANADA

Saskatchewan Secretary's Report

Continued from Page 14

to be, "How can we deliver into that register or political scale, a something equal to that which other organized interests deliver into it?" Farmer and labor organizations have risen in various countries and developed considerable power, but have frequently crushed themselves to death on this rock. We at least should have sufficient good judgment to study carefully and calmly consider until we are assured we are right before we rush too swiftly ahead. Nevertheless, it may not be nice to be continually waiting for the wagon while the other fellow steps in and rides.

Women's Congress

Just a word about our women's convention. It is a new departure. I think the idea is good. My experience convinces me that in every problem, difficulty, epidemic or disaster, whether of family, community or national moment, our women have and must bear the burden equal with men. My mother, my sisters, my wife and my daughters, have suffered and rejoiced with me always in our prairie home. They have been my co-workers, my truest, dearest friends, my most faithful partners in all that makes for my welfare. (I think this is true of us all). They need an outing to meet each other, to chat with and learn of each other. No particular preparation has been made, except that Prof. Murray and Dean Rutherford have kindly offered to take charge of them each afternoon up at the university, and they ought to see what the university has to offer to the boys and girls of Saskatchewan. Who is more interested in this than the women? I trust to live to see the day of women's political emancipation and also the time when women will be protected in our courts by having some of her sex on all juries where women's honor is at stake.

The women will have with them Mrs. A. V. Thomas and Mrs. McClung, of Winnipeg. Miss Beynon and Miss Cora Hind, of Winnipeg, I believe, will also assist in making this first Grain Growers' Women's Congress profitable and enjoyable. I trust the idea will work out and become a permanent part of our program. I am sure we welcome all the women delegates, our co-partners in all our distresses and in some of our joys.

Objection to Specialists

Some adverse comments have been made because one or two professors and railway officials have been invited to this convention. For this you may blame me. I think we all have some sympathy with the men who haul our grain about in the winter at 40 below. Most of us have been threshing, hauling and shoveling grain more or less all our lives and have seen considerable of the work and the machinery that has been organized to handle our grain between us and the ultimate market and will do well, I think, to be big enough to examine the whole problem and consult with the heads of the various institutions we employ. We do not need to blame the men for all the acts of the corporation, the thing without a soul. I think we should be ready to hear what they may be able to say in self defence. They are invited guests today. I am sure you will treat them civilly and with manly consideration. If it turns out bad, order a change. Who knows, but this will induce the Manufacturers' Association and Board of Trade to invite us to send a delegation to their next annual gathering.

Respectfully submitted,
FRED W. GREEN.

"BEWARE OF EXPERTS" JF

The Democratic candidate for President, Mr. Wilson, is making a Western speaking trip, in the course of which, in a speech at Sioux City, on the 17th of September, he declared against government by experts. "I want to warn the people of this country," he said, as reported by the Associated Press, "to beware of commissions of experts. I have lived with experts all my life and I know that experts don't see anything except what is under their microscope—under their eye. They don't even perceive what is under their nose and an expert feels in honor bound to confine himself to the particular question which you have asked."—The Public, Sept. 27, 1912.

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is all beef.

Try it in place of tea or coffee. A cup of BOVRIL is very acceptable after outdoor sports or a social evening. It is very little trouble to prepare and the change will delight your friends. 6-213

Safeguard Your Health With Jaeger Underwear!

Nearly all colds are preventable.

One effective means of prevention is to wear Jaeger Pure Wool Underwear.

The purity of the material and the peculiar properties of pure wool in creating and preserving warmth make Jaeger the safest of all underwear.

Those who are subject to colds cannot take the risk of uncertain underwear.

There is no uncertainty about Jaeger.

All weights and sizes for men and women.

Dr. Jaeger Sanitary Woolen Systems Co. Ltd.

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Six pairs of Cashmere Holeproof Hose are guaranteed to wear six months! If one or all pairs wear out or break a thread you get new pairs F—R—E—E!

A Guarantee Ticket with six coupons attached goes with every box of six pairs. If a pair wears out, send it back with one coupon. If two pairs wear out, send two coupons, etc.

24,700,000 Pairs

All six pairs will probably outlast the guarantee. 95% of our total output for the past thirteen years has worn longer than six months. That amounts to 24,700,000 pairs!

FAMOUS
Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Send Trial Order

Use the coupon below. Send in your order. Note their convenience. "Holeproof" are made in two grades for men, in black, tan and navy blue. Medium at \$2 for six pairs and fine at \$3 for six pairs. Women's Cashmere Holeproof Stockings (black or tan) \$3 for six pairs. Children's Holeproof Stockings, 3 pairs guaranteed 3 months, \$1.00. Only one size in a box. Colors alike or assorted, as you desire. Indicate on the coupon the color, weight, size and kind you want and send the money in any convenient way. Thousands buy from us this way. We guarantee satisfaction as well as the best.



Reg. U.S. Pat. Office, 1908
HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO. OF CANADA, Ltd.
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Are Your Hose Insured?

A Wonderful Yarn

We pay the top market price for the yarn used in Holeproof Hose. But our hose wear as no others do. We could buy common yarn for less than half what we pay, but our wear is our feature. We would not dare lessen it.

\$60,000 a Year for Inspection

We spend \$60,000 a year just to see that each pair of "Holeproof" is perfection, for we cannot afford to replace many pairs. The million people who wear "Holeproof" are used to a wonderful quality. We cannot chance disappointing them.

The figures above refer to the entire Holeproof business, both in the States and Canada.

Trial Box Order Coupon

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO. OF CANADA, Ltd.
170 Bond St., London, Can.

Gentlemen: I enclose \$..... for which send me one box of Holeproof

Hose for..... (state whether for men,

women or children). Size.....

Color..... Weight.....

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

Province.....

(405)

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

JUST ABOUT GARDENING

It must be the blood of generations of former ancestors coursing through my system that makes me take such pleasure each year in the convention of the Horticultural Society.

The woman's meeting was held this year on the afternoon of February 7, with Mrs. McCharles, of Manitou, in the chair.

The first number on the program was to have been a paper by Miss Slip, of Miami, on "Growing Tomatoes." Miss Slip was unfortunately unable to be present, but she sent some questions she would like answered. The first of these was the cause of curl leaf blight in tomatoes, which no one seemed able to answer.

She also wanted to know the cause of tiny white worms in soil, which eats roots off garden and house plants and the cure for them. I think it was Mr. Birch, the florist, who suggested salt and water. Professor Broderick suggested digging a small hole at the root of the plant and putting in a little carbon-bi-sulphate, covering it up so that the gas will spread about the roots of the plant. Dr. Speechly, of Pilot Mound, recommended ashes for the same purpose, wood ashes, of course.

The discussion brought out the fact that the most of those present were opposed to protecting young tomato plants with cans or stove pipe sections, as they are apt too grow to slender and delicate.

Miss Slip grows her tomatoes in the house in the early spring, having them in bud and sometimes in fruit before they are finally planted in the garden, as a result of which she often has ripe tomatoes as early as July 20.

All the authorities present were in favor of snipping off all but the main stock so that none of the energy of the plant would be wasted on growing branches.

The next paper was one by Mrs. Dayton, of Virden, on "The Treatment of some Bulbs."

Mrs. Dayton says that the proper proportions of soil for the growing of bulbs is one third sandy loam, one third leaf mould, one sixth rotted manure and one sixth sand or coal ashes.

In planting, the earth should be loosely shaken down into the pot, but well pressed down around the bulb after it is planted. They should then be put away in a cool, dark cellar until the pots are filled with roots and then brought up into the light, one each week, so that the flowers will bloom in rotation.

If they are planted in water it should just come up to the bottom of the bulb. Bulbs should be planted in shallow dishes or pots as soon as they are bought as they are apt to deteriorate in quality.

The Papers White narcissus, Dutch and Roman hyacinth, Chinese lily and African lily of the valley were especially recommended.

A paper on "Rose Growing in Manitoba" was followed by an interesting and instructive address by Dr. Speechly, of Pilot Mound, on Insectivorous Birds, in which he made a strong plea for the preservation of our native birds. The address was illustrated with lantern slides and tended to make one ashamed of having missed so much of the beauty of nature when one went about in the country.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

COUNTRY WOMAN'S EXCHANGE

You remember that I introduced some time ago the question of a country woman's exchange, where we would print advertisements of anything our country women had to sell or wanted to buy or exchange.

We have demonstrated over and over again the pulling power (as advertisers say) of these columns and they are always

COUNTRY WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

YOUNG DUCKS, DEAKES, \$1.25. Exchange Plymouth Rocks. What offers! Osborne, Dilke, Sask.

open to reason to whoever cares to write to them; but if any reader wants a notice to appear immediately it will pay them to insert a paid advertisement under the heading "Country Woman's Exchange."

You will notice that this column makes its appearance in this issue.

SYMPATHY FOR "MOTHER IN NEED"

Dear Miss Beynon:—Here I come again, for this is the second letter I have written to you. I thought I might be welcome once more. I see in The Guide of the poor mother that has the little boy to put in a home. I hope someone will take him and be kind and good to the poor little darling. I have five children of my own, three girls and two boys, and I am in poor health. I had an operation in November, so I am not strong yet, but I do hope someone will soon help that poor mother by giving the little one a good home.

Well, as my little girl is writing I will not take too much room, so I shall close and I hope this is worth your while to look over even though it might not be worth the printing in your Sunshine corner of The Grain Growers' Guide. Yours as ever,

A MOTHER'S HEART.

We're right glad to have you come. Mother-in-Need has found a place for her baby. F. M. B.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

7638—Four Gored Petticoat, 22 to 32 waist. With or without Plaited Frill.
7630—Surplice Blouse, 34 to 40 bust. With Long or Three-Quarter Sleeves, with or without Lining.
7616—Semi-Princess Gown, 34 to 46 bust. With Square or High Neck, Long or Elbow Sleeves, Skirt that can be made in Two or Four Pieces.
7629—Girl's Naval Blouse Dress, 6 to 12 years. With Straight Skirt that can be Plaited or Gathered, with Blouse that can be worn over the Skirt or Finished at the Waist Line, with or without Applied Yoke and Shield, with Long or Short Sleeves in "Set-In" Style.
7412—Boy's Russian Suit, 2 to 6 years. With Round or Standing Collar.
The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.



694—Design for an Embroidered Corner Twelve Inches in Width

The corner is suitable for a table cover or scarf, for a cushion cover and for all decorative objects. Four transfers are given.



True Musical Culture is Possible Only with a Piano of Refinement

The wise piano buyer will go deeper than mere showroom glitter, pretty tone and promises. For a piano is such a rare and important purchase that to buy without investigating the claims of the Dominion, "Canada's Old Reliable," would be to refuse to profit by the experience of over 80,000 buyers throughout the world who all proclaim that

DOMINION PIANOS

hold their rich, resonant, singing tone under the stress of time and climate, no matter how much hard usage they have to endure. Yet, through rigid economies in selling expenses your Dominion comes to you

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We allow easy selling terms and deal direct from factory where not represented. Our special 1913 Catalogue and easy buying proposition will interest you. Write us today for it.

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THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good

Daily Capacity
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WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

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Please send me your Free Illustrated Kodak Catalogue and Price List.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

WHISPERS OF SPRING

There is a color to the sunlight and a blueness in the sky today that makes me think of crocus gathering and of mellow-looking plowed fields and garden plots so that I almost wish I were a little girl or boy on a farm.

Speaking of garden plots reminds me that I want to ask you if you are going to have gardens of your very own this year. I hope you all will. A garden is great fun I think, once there are things to watch growing, sending up two shoots today and three tomorrow and six the next day.

Once, when I was about seven years old, mother gave each of us children some lettuce seed and told us we could plant it on the fireguard.

Very thoughtlessly I sowed mine just where they made a path to the stables and nearly wept when I saw my row all trampled down, but the funny part of it was that presently I saw a few shoots coming up and mine was the only row that grew. I was as proud as a little peacock over my success, which was, of course, good luck, not good management.

But it is a wonderful thing to make things grow, to bring life to where there was no life before.

If you want to grow flowers and would like to choose something easy that will not be killed if you neglect to water it, why not get a package of California poppy seed. It is a very pretty cheerful flower and grows with very little encouragement. The ordinary poppies also are wonderfully easy to grow and there is a sturdy little dwarf marigold that upraises its head boldly against the worst weathers.

But I think you should try to grow some vegetables too. If any of you have ever done any gardening and will tell me what you have done I will be glad to print your letters.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GOOD OMEN

Years ago, in a little village called Venice, there lived a little girl with her grandmother. This little girl's name was Vevia, and in the daytime she went out washing dishes, floors and clothes, and at night knit socks for a large army of men. By doing this she made a living, not only for herself, but for her grandmother who was a cripple and unable to work. They were very poor and did not have one meal a day, let alone a lamp at night.

One place where Vevia worked there was a rich lady who was very kind to Vevia and one day asked her what she would like most. Vevia quickly answered, "Books to study with." "But," questioned the lady, "when do you get time to study." "Oh, on Sunday I could study very well," she answered. The lady liked her pluck so well that she gave her enough books to study with. Happening along the bank of the river on Sunday the lady noticed Vevia studying. She was so absorbed in her studies the lady did not disturb her.

Things went on for a year like this when, one day, Vevia came home, and noticing a little group of people around their door hurried up, wondering what was wrong. As she came up a lady from the group came and broke the news as gently as she could to Vevia that her grandmother was dead. Vevia stood one long minute to comprehend her meaning, and then she fainted. She was carried away unconscious to her room where she lay ill for many long days.

When she was well enough to hear any news the nurse told her that a rich lady was going to adopt her. Vevia looked up with a sad smile and then dropped into a peaceful sleep, a thing she had not done since she took sick, and the nurse thought it was a Good Omen.

MARGARET NEIL.

Blaine Lake, Sask., Age 13.

WHAT WAS IN THE BARN

Little Blossom had been dreaming about the beautiful fairies. They are said to live in the flowers and come out at night to dance together by the light of the bright moon.

They are the dearest little tiny people. They are so kind and loving that they

are always ready to grant any request for any good child who can find them, but the naughty child must ask in vain. This morning Blossom woke early and ran out to look at the wonderful flowers which were the homes of the funny little fairies.

She ran gaily along the path till she came to the barn. In spite of the early morning it looked so dark within the open door that she stood, afraid to pass. Then she was startled by a soft noise. What could it be? All of a sudden a thought came to her. The fairies had gone in there to dance, and in the darkness of the barn did not know that the moon had gone and the sun had come out. Now was her chance. What should she ask?

She had stood quite still, hardly daring to breathe, lest she should startle the tiny creatures before she had asked her favor.

She did not have to think long. "Please, dear fairy, give me something alive, for my own, to play with," she said, in a very soft, timid voice. She crept silently to the barn door. Just then the sun sent out a bright ray across the floor and in the middle of the barn was the dearest, darlingest, little snow white lamb. Blossom stood still, so happy at first she could not speak or move. Then her joyful scream brought papa and mama to her side. "It is mine," she cried, "the fairies heard me because I was good and gave me my beautiful lamb."

And papa said, "Yes, it shall be yours, to remind you that good little girls are loved by every one, especially by the fairies."

WILLIE CARDIFF.

Yellowgrass, Sask., Age 8.

A very pretty little story, Willie.

HOW TO JOIN OUR CLUB

Dear Dixie:—I am just asking if I can join the Young Canada Club and how much I will have to pay.

I read the Young Canada Club every week in The Grain Growers' Guide and enjoy it, so please give me an answer, will you?

HILDA GRAY.

Lethbridge, Alta.

The way to join the Young Canada Club is to write a story for one of our competitions.

PLEASED WITH BUTTON

Dear Dixie Patton:—I received the button and it came as a pleasant surprise. Thank you for it; I will wear it for school next week.

I am going to try and write for the next competition. This is my first letter to this paper. Wishing success to the page, I will say good-bye.

VIOLET M. SUTER.

Juniata, Sask.

A TAME OWL

I am writing you a letter about a tame owl we had, but do not expect to win a prize.

One day last spring, on April 27, my brother and I went after the cows. As we were walking through the bush we saw an owl sitting on the nest. My brother climbed up and brought down a young owl. We took him home and fed him on meat. He grew fast and one day, when he was about half grown, the cat almost killed him. In the fall, when we were stacking grain, we got lots of mice and he grew and would say "Weep" when he got hungry. We named him "Owly" and whenever you would call him he would fly down to your feet. But just as he was getting his winter feathers and looking pretty, a man, who was out shooting, shot him one day by mistake for a wild one. He was the pet of the family.

Well, this is getting long, so I will close, wishing the editor and club every success. I remain,

CLIFFORD MYERS.

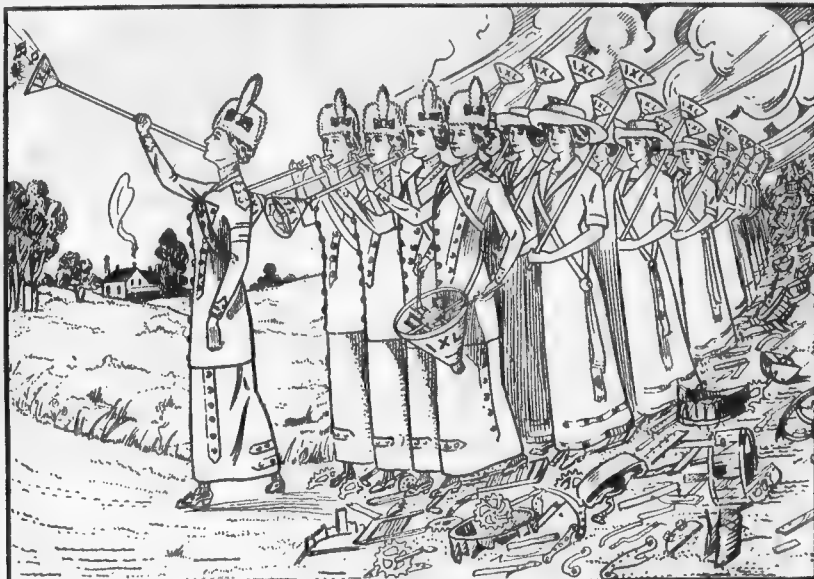
Belmont, Man., Age 13.

THE KIND BOY SCOUT

Mother—"Well, Georgie, did you do your kind act today?"

Georgie (a zealous Boy Scout)—"Sure thing, mother. I fed our canary and my white mice to the cat."

All Hail To The Conqueror



Of Washday Drudgery!

COUPON
BELOW
SAVES YOU
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COUPON
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VACUUM WASHER

Price - \$3.50

For the following Reasons:

- 1—It is compressed air that does the work.
- 2—You can wash a tub of clothes in THREE minutes.
- 3—COMPRESSED AIR and SUCTION are the latest known science for perfect cleaning.
- 4—There is no wear and tear on the clothes.
- 5—It eliminates all the hard work of washing.
- 6—You can rinse or blue a tub of clothes in 30 SECONDS.
- 7—One hour's work will do any ordinary family washing.
- 8—It will last for years.
- 9—Anything that can be cleaned by soap and water or gasoline can be cleansed perfectly without breaking a thread.
- 10—THREE minutes in the suds. TWO minutes in the boiler (if you boil your clothes), 30 SECONDS in the rinse water and 30 SECONDS in the blueing water, will wash a tub of white clothes.
- 11—Lace Curtains, Bed Comforts, Fancy Shirt Waists, Woollen Blankets, Overalls and even Horse Blankets can be washed perfectly without any wear and tear on the goods.
- 12—It forces the water through the fabric.
- 13—The finest fabrics can be washed in the same tub with ordinary white clothes with no possible injury.
- 14—The work that takes from 40 minutes to one hour to do on a rubbing board can be done in THREE minutes without any hard work.
- 15—You can use the machine in the boiler thereby forcing the steam through the clothes, which bleaches and whitens them.
- 16—It only costs \$3.50 and will save at least \$50.00 per year in your home by not wearing out your clothes.
- 17—The Washing Machine only weighs 1 1/4 pounds.
- 18—You can do all your DRY CLEANING with this machine. You simply use gasoline in place of water.
- 19—Because the I.X.L. Vacuum Washer is sold under a money back guarantee to wash quicker and better than any washing machine made, irrespective of price and construction.
- 20—Because, if you use the coupon below, you can get one of these wonderful washers for \$1.50.

Guaranteed to Wash a Tub of Clothes perfectly in Three Minutes

Not only Washes but Rinses and Blues. No Rubbing or Batting. Absolutely no Friction. No severe exertion required. A child can do an ordinary washing and have it ready for the line in one hour.

SENT UNDER MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE. All Charges Prepaid

Send for one, you run no risk. DO IT NOW. You will NEVER regret it. You will be delighted!

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Present or mail this coupon and \$1.50 to Dominion Utilities Mfg. Co., Ltd., 482 1/2 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., and you will receive one I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER.

All charges prepaid anywhere in Canada on condition that your money is to be refunded if the Washer does not do all that is claimed.

NAME

ADDRESS

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Winchester cartridges adapted to Winchester rifles are made so as to get the best possible results out of them. As the same equipment, organization and system are employed in making all Winchester cartridges, the natural consequence is that Winchester cartridges give the best results in all firearms. Winchester cartridges are made in calibers and sizes for all rifles, revolvers and pistols. Be sure to ask for the Red W Brand.

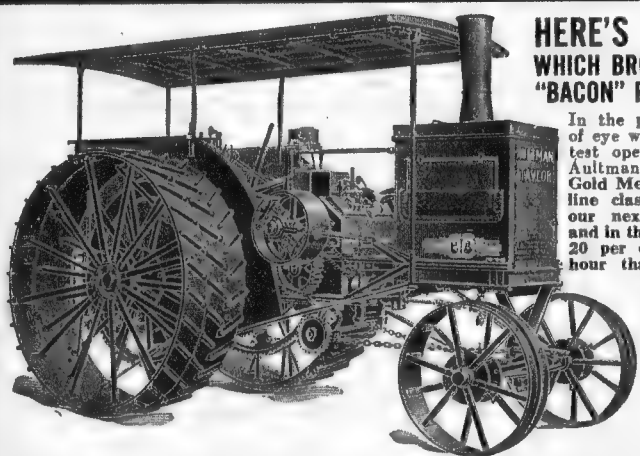
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ALL up-to-date Farmers and Market Gardeners now realize that they must return the plant food, removed by repeated cropping, to the soil in order to farm successfully.

We have now in stock a limited supply of complete fertilizers for all Crops and Soils, also a small stock of Muriate of Potash, Acid Phosphate and Nitrate of Soda.

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Prices and
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WINNIPEG - MANITOBA



HERE'S THE ENGINE WHICH BROUGHT HOME THE "BACON" FROM WINNIPEG

In the presence of thousands of eye witnesses and in a contest open to the world, the Aultman-Taylor "30" won the Gold Medal in the large gasoline class by 44 points over our next nearest competitor and in the plowing test, plowed 20 per cent. more acres per hour than our next nearest competitor in either gasoline or kerosene class. It also delivered an average draw bar horse power while plowing with gasoline of over 47 H.P., which was about 28 per cent. greater than any other engine entered in either gasoline or kerosene class. Write us for further information concerning this contest—its worth reading. No other make of gasoline or kerosene tractor made such a wonderful record—it more than proves our claims of superiority.

The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, Ohio
Branches: CALGARY, ALTA., REGINA, SASK., Canada

GRAIN GROWERS! We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of barley for malting purposes.

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

In fact, I believe that one of these machines, which only cost \$3,500 and only carry two or three men, could put out of existence a much more costly mass of expense which could purchase about 4,250 of them, namely, a \$15,000,000 dreadnought. If we were up against an army of say, 1,000, where would we be?

England has gone in for aviation, though not quite as far as France; has tested the different machines and motors; in fact, has given us the most exhaustive test that we have had in that line.

I sincerely hope Canada will take up this too, because besides dreadnoughts, it is a great saving of men and money, while they are much more dangerous, because their scope is not the sea, but over land as well.

Then they may be divided into three classes. The scout class would be fast, single or two passenger monoplanes; the second, the "batter" type to clear the air of the opposition types, and third, the "flanker" type to keep the air clear of enemies. Both of the latter would be heavier armed, slower and capable of carrying more operators than the first. All would be equipped with wireless sets.

All of which I have just written for the purpose of showing your readers what the cost of aerial defence would be, compared with coast defence. And compare the actual every-day expenses of both; look at the number of men to be paid on the dreadnought, the cost of explosives, coal, etc., with the few gallons of gasoline and the operator's wages necessary on an aeroplane.

This is largely to save the large difference in cash as well as lives, for if ten aeroplanes were destroyed, how would it look alongside of one dreadnought? If there are any points here which anyone does not understand, just write me and I will reply immediately.

ALEX. McLEOD.

Solsgrith, Man.

MANITOBA'S BEAUTIFUL GOVERNMENT

Editor, Guide:—I notice Sir Rodmond Roblin, in discussing Direct Legislation, says it would destroy the symmetry and the beauty of our system of responsible government, but he should have gone a little further and said it would destroy the symmetry and beauty of their system of responsible government for the finance jingoes. He may see something beautiful in the government of Manitoba, but it is hard for us common people to see it. He says it has taken eight hundred years to build up this beautiful government system; let us hope to knock it down in less than one. He says Direct Legislation is un-British. I am afraid that word un-British will apply to this form of government as Direct Legislation is anything but un-British. I would like to have seen Sir Rodmond give some good argument against Direct Legislation, as it is well to hear it discussed from both views, but it seems he is not capable of doing so.

FARMER.

LETTER TO PREMIER SCOTT

The following is a copy of a letter which has been addressed to Premier Scott, by S. J. Farmer, organizer of the Saskatchewan Direct Legislation league, in reply to the letter from Premier Scott published in the last issue of The Guide:

Hon. Walter Scott,

Regina:

Dear Sir,—Returning to Moose Jaw today after three weeks' absence I find your letter of January 31 awaiting me. I had already been apprised of its despatch through its appearance in the Regina Morning Leader of the fifth inst.

With regard to your criticisms of my letter to you of January 15, may I say that this was intended as a private communication in which I simply voiced my personal regret that our league, representing as it does the organized sentiment for Direct Legislation in this province, was not given an opportunity to discuss the exact provisions of the Submission Act, particularly with regard to the percentage of votes required to pass the Direct Legislation Act. Inasmuch as the sole object of the Direct Legislation movement is to make our legislatures, present and future, more directly responsible to the people, it would have been the most assinine pre-

sumption on my part to have even hinted that the government was responsible to me as representative of the league, rather than to the whole people.

Nor did I desire to impute lack of courtesy on the part of the Government. I take this opportunity of publicly expressing my appreciation of the facilities afforded me, as representing the League, for the discussion of the several features of the Direct Legislation Act.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that, due perhaps to oversight, no such opportunity was afforded with respect to the second act providing for a referendum on the first. Only the day prior to its introduction and passage through the House I asked the Attorney General what this second act would demand in regard to the vote necessary to carry the Direct Legislation Act, and was informed that no decision on that point had yet been reached.

However, I am glad to note that the reasonableness of our protest against this restriction has been recognized to the extent that you now advise that the thirty per cent. provision may be considerably modified. I trust the Legislature will perceive in sufficient time the injustice of counting indifferent, absent and dead non-voters as all against the Bill, and will eliminate this restriction altogether.

With regard to my review of the Direct Legislation Act itself, permit me to say that it was not written as an open letter to the press, but as a special article to The Grain Growers' Guide. It was copied by the Regina Standard, to which I have no objection, but I am not responsible for that paper's choice of headlines, nor for the prefatory remarks of the editor. Let me state further that no one will protest more strongly than I against any attempt to make party capital out of the situation.

So far as my criticisms of the measure are concerned, I think them perfectly fair and justified. If you will allow me to paraphrase yourself, the responsibility of this League is to the whole people of Saskatchewan and not to the government, and while my article was written on my own responsibility, I know the League will agree with me that the people of this province were entitled to full information regarding the Act. I fail to see wherein I in any way misrepresented you or the Legislature, and would point out that I gave due prominence to the good features of the Act and concluded the article by indicating the possibility of amending the Act later on by use of the Initiative.

It remained for the Government to afford every facility for such amendment so that the people would find no obstacles in their way when they were prepared to make the changes. Recognition of a principle is not sufficient if its application is rendered impossible or even difficult. I take this opportunity of preferring publicly a request which I have already made to the Government on behalf of the League; that the Government mail to each elector of this province at least sixty days before the vote is taken a pamphlet containing the following information:

- (1) A copy of the Direct Legislation Act.
- (2) Official arguments in favor of the Bill by its advocates.
- (3) Arguments against the bill by those opposed.
- (4) Copy of the official ballot.
- (5) Proclamation of the date of the referendum.

Realizing the tremendous significance of this departure, and the responsibility of the Government to the people therefore, I think you will concede the great desirability of giving every elector the opportunity of casting an intelligent vote on the measure. Under such an arrangement electors who abstain from voting could properly be counted as willing to abide by the decision of those who do vote, and the result would be a far more accurate representation of public opinion than any arbitrary percentage or proportion of votes could possibly ensure.

Yours very truly,

S. J. FARMER.

Moose Jaw, Feb. 8, 1913.

Saskatchewan President's Address

Continued from Page 22

Direct Legislation

A Direct Legislation Act has been passed and it now rests with the electors to decide by a referendum whether it will become law or not.

Woman Suffrage

This matter was discussed by our Provincial Legislature, and both sides are agreed that the women of Saskatchewan can have the vote if they will only ask for it. I think we can safely leave the asking for it in their hands.

Consolidated Schools

Provision was made at the last session of the Legislature for this.

Cheap Money

In connection with this, you will no doubt be pleased to know that the Provincial Government has appointed a commission on which our association is well represented to hold a thorough inquiry into the methods adopted in other countries where agricultural credit systems are in operation, with a view to establish some system whereby farmers may be able to procure money at a lower rate of interest and under better conditions than at the present time.

Grain Markets

It is also worthy of note that our Provincial Government has made provision for a thorough investigation into the conditions under which our grain is handled on the Liverpool and other European markets.

On the whole I think we have been fairly successful in our requests for legislation, in provincial matters at least.

Marketing Facilities

The marketing of our grain is still as serious a problem as ever. In spite of all the promises made and hope held out by the government and transportation companies, the conditions are equally as bad, if not worse than ever. At the present time there are close to one thousand cars of grain in the railway yards at Fort William, waiting to be treated, and the number is increasing daily. Unless something is done, we will have a repetition of last year, when millions of bushels of grain were a total loss, and in some cases the farmer even had to advance money to pay the total freight, he not having received a cent out of his carload of grain.

Something must be done to alleviate this condition; if we are going to be denied a wider and higher market, then provision will have to be made so as to enable us to get the full value for our grain in the market we have at present; and it is the duty of those responsible for the present condition to see that we do not have a repetition in 1914. The usual, and no doubt well meaning, advice given by some of our eastern friends, namely—mixed farming and building granaries—is all very good, and is being acted upon wherever possible, but the number of people in Saskatchewan who can avail themselves of this is so comparatively small that it is not noticeable whatever in the total production of grain. The only remedy is one that will permit the majority of the farmers to get their grain to the track ready for market during the fall and winter months. If the Federal Government is going to hold the people of the West on the land and maintain the prosperity of Canada, it is absolutely necessary that something be done along this line.

Hudson Bay Railway

It is very gratifying to us to know that the government is making what we hope will be a continued and determined effort to complete this road. With the promises made and the safeguards that are being thrown around same, we hope to secure considerable relief in the transportation problem.

Railway Commission

In connection with the work that this commission is doing, I think it is only fair to say that in so far as I know they are discharging their work fearlessly as far as their limited powers permit, but their power is entirely too limited. I am of the opinion that if our government would clothe them with sufficient power to settle all disputes between the people and the transportation companies, their usefulness would be greatly increased. This is a matter that we might very properly deal with.



TRACTOR TALKS LASTING CONSTRUCTION NUMBER THREE

No other tractor, at any price, offers as much real value as you get in a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor. None contains so many superior features of design, material and construction. Its easy to mount an engine on a frame and label it a farm tractor. But this kind of a make-shift, when put to the test of continuous, racking field work, soon requires constant repairs. Its path to the scrap pile is short and marked with disappointments. The "Old Reliable."

HART-PARR OIL TRACTOR

will wear out after years of faithful service, but will not break down and leave you helpless in a rush season. We build them so good that shrewd farmers recognize them as the world's standard of efficient construction. The secret of their great success is

Lasting Steel Construction

This tractor is the only all steel oil tractor built. Its drive wheels, crank shaft and gears withstand years of jars and strains with but little sign of wear. The drive wheels are of steel—hubs and all. Wonderful wave formed lugs—riveted to the tires—give a firm grip on the soil without injuriously packing it. Every other part is equally efficient. The whole tractor is a giant for strength, with all parts well knit together.

Look at this Superior Hart-Parr Construction

Carefully examine the illustration. It clearly shows that we overlook nothing that will insure Hart-Parr owners a thoroughly dependable tractor. The rear axle and differential shaft bearings are bronze bushings with grease grooves turned in the outer surface and drilled full of holes for storage of grease. The rear axle is bushed at each end with phosphor bronze, 13 inches long. Bushings turned outside and inside, presenting two bearing surfaces, so that sticking and cutting is impossible. This style of bearing is original with us. It is found on no other tractor. All other bearings are unusually generous in size and arranged in the form of easily replaceable bushings.

The differential gearing is of steel, is enclosed and practically indestructible. The cross shaft runs in Hess Bright Ball Bearings, making it frictionless. The master pinions and drive wheel hubs have flanges which form dust collars, protecting the differential shaft and rear axle bearings. These parts are unseen, but when the tractor is in the field—plowing, discing, seeding, season after season—the extra care and quality we put into these bearings and throughout the entire tractor, shows up in years of constant service with fewest repairs.

Our Service Follows Hart-Parr Tractors Everywhere

Prompt repair and expert service means much to the busy farmer. Our Branches dot every important farming territory. Each Branch carries a complete supply of repairs. Our service gets repairs to you in double quick time.

Smallest Repair Bills

Hart-Parr Tractors not only require the fewest repairs, but our prices for repair parts are smallest. We will sell you every part necessary to make a complete Hart-Parr Tractor, for the price of the finished tractor. There is no other farm implement you can buy out of a repair list, for the price of the finished machine.

Our brand new 1913 catalog fully describes our tractor—tells you why you should own it—gives details of construction—clearly demonstrates by illustrations, the superior construction. Write for it today, and get our literature on power farming costs.

HART-PARR CO., 34 Main St., Portage la Prairie, Man.
 61 West 23rd Street, Saskatoon, Sask. 1620 Eighth Avenue, Regina, Sask.
 The Chapin Co., 329 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Agents for Alberta

Potash for Prairie Soils

Past and present farming methods in the West have resulted in the rapid exhaustion of soil fertility, and the Western farmer now realizes that something must be done to restore or increase the productive power of his soil. One of the most rational ways of preventing this loss of fertility is by the application of Artificial Fertilizers.

This important subject is treated of in a bulletin "POTASH IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES." This bulletin, together with the following may be obtained free on application:

Kindly state which bulletins you require:

- "Artificial Fertilizers; Their Nature and Use"
- "The Principal Potash-Crops of Canada"
- "Farmer's Companion"
- "The Potato Crop of Canada"
- "Fertilizing Fodder Crops"
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When trimming your horses, don't forget that the mane and tail is valuable—clipped hair is worthless. We want you, when trimming your horses' manes and tails to save the hair. Tell your neighbors to do likewise and ship in your hair to us. We pay 30 cents per lb. for clean, dry hair. It will pay you. Let your boy buy it from your neighbors and ship us a good lot. We also want Horse Hides, Cow Hides and all kinds of Furs.

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Our Factory Prices Save You Half.
Special adapted for Canada—heavy lumber case covered with felt asbestos, galv-iron, copper tank, self-regulator nursery, ready to use.
QUARANTEED — TWO MATCH TRIAL.
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We Quick Ship from WINNIPEG
DUTY PAID
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STEAM FREE!

This Stationary Steam Engine has brass lacquered boiler with safety valve, whistle and stack, steel fire-

box with spirit burner, fly wheel with speed regulator on metal pedestal, entire engine on wood base. We give it to you free for a few hours' work selling our beautiful Litho-Art Post Cards at 3 for 5c. These comprise Easter, Love Scenes, Birthday Views, Comics, Best Wishes, etc., and are fast sellers. Write us today for \$4 worth of these post cards, sell them, return the money, and we will send Engine exactly as represented by return.

WESTERN PREMIUM CO.,
Winnipeg Dept. G. 2 Canada

DAINTY DRESSED DOLL

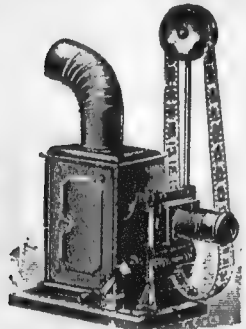
GIVEN FREE FOR SELLING POST CARDS



This large and beautiful doll is about two feet in height, and is dressed in the very latest style from Paris. Her costume is made up of fine silk, trimmed with Irish lace, and she has a very stylish hat. We believe it is one of the prettiest dolls ever shown. Given absolutely free for selling only \$3.00 worth of our dainty art embossed and colored Post Cards at 6 for 10 cents, including Easter, Birthday, Love Scenes, etc. You will be surprised at how quickly they sell, as everybody will buy. Write now for Post Cards and we will send Doll as soon as you have sold them and returned us the money.

THE JONES MFG. CO., DEPT. G10
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MOVING PICTURE MACHINE FREE



We give **FREE** this genuine and marvellous moving picture machine, with two fine films with 63 Views for selling only 30 packages of beautiful glazed colored and embossed postcards at 6 for 10c. This is a great offer. You can earn good money with this splendid outfit. Write to-day for postcards, when sold send us \$3.00 and we will send moving picture machine and films with 63 views and for prompt return of money we will give a beautiful extra premium free.

THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT. G.
WINNIPEG, CANADA

Make Your Will At Home!

You can make a perfectly legal will in your own home for 35c. tested in the best courts in the land. Every man and woman, rich or poor, should perform this sacred duty to prevent trouble among friends and relatives. The Bax Legal Will Form, with full directions and sample will, is only 35c. at T. Eaton Co. Ltd., or write the Bax Will Form Co., Room 181, 280 College St., Toronto

Resolutions

There will be a number of important resolutions, some with a very far reaching effect, placed before you, and I would ask you to give them your very careful consideration, being conscious all the time that the eyes of the world are being focused on us at this particular time, and also that any mistake that we might make now will only react on us in the future.

Believing that no action taken by you will have the effect of lowering the dignity of our association, and hoping that the present year may be one of peace and plenty to all, I am,

Yours respectfully,
J. A. MAHARG, President.

GERMANY TO CURTAIL NAVY

Berlin, Feb. 8.—Grand Admiral Von Tirpitz informed the secret committee of the Reichstag yesterday that Germany is prepared to reach a naval agreement with England on the basis of a proportion of sixteen English first-class warships to ten German, as suggested by Winston Spencer Churchill in March, 1912. Simultaneously, the new foreign secretary, Von Jagow, said the German relations with England are especially good.

The news, which spread through the city like wildfire tonight, has awakened the keenest enthusiasm, as it is considered likely to remove one of the gravest dangers.

On March 19, 1912, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill introduced in the British House of Commons the naval estimates for the ensuing year, and in presenting them Mr. Churchill promised an augmentation or retardation of the program to correspond with Germany's naval program. The first Lord laid down the necessity of a 60 per cent. superiority in battleships and battle cruisers of the dreadnought type. He stated that every addition Germany made would be met. Germany immediately received Churchill's declaration by increasing her naval program, but Admiral Von Tirpitz's declaration is likely the result of more mature deliberation, and the desire of Germany to divert the money to her army rather than the navy.

Would Increase Army

London, Feb. 8.—The London morning papers welcome the statement of Admiral Von Tirpitz in the Reichstag that he had no objection to Great Britain building 16 warships to 10 by Germany, although with some reservation, as an important step towards the much desired better understanding with Germany, which it is hoped will lead to a cessation of what is termed ruinous naval competition. It is assumed that Germany's action in diminishing her naval expenditure is actuated by a desire to largely increase her army.

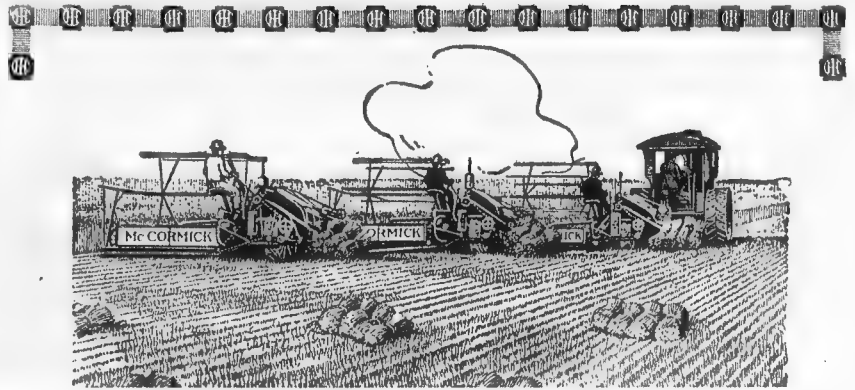
French Alarm

Paris, Feb. 9.—The Anglo-German naval relations are the principal subject of discussion in the French press just now. The predominant sentiment is suspicion of Germany, naturally. Because the French are fed with news by English purveyors, and owing to Alsace-Lorraine they are always disposed to have a fling at Germany. The Figaro dwells particularly on the fact that Germany diminishes her naval armament, which threatens England only to increase her military power, which threatens France.

THE FARM GARDEN

On every farm in this country there should be a real good vegetable garden, from which all the needs of the kitchen could be supplied throughout the summer and the coming winter. How many such gardens are there? Who among the readers of The Guide know how to go to work to prepare such gardens? We want a number of good articles on gardening in general, telling how to prepare the soil, to use the fertilizer, select the seed, and in fact any information that will assist an amateur in preparing a good garden. We would also like good articles devoted entirely to the experience of readers in raising strawberries, tomatoes, celery and sweet corn. These articles must not be more than 1,000 words in length, written only on one side of the paper, and written very plainly. We want them at once and will pay for all that we accept, and those that are not accepted we will promptly return.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
Winnipeg.



McCormick—The Binder of Satisfactory Service

FOR more than seventy years McCormick binders have been giving such satisfactory service that sales have steadily increased in every part of the world. The secret of satisfactory binder service in Western Canada lies in the special features with which all McCormick binders sold in the Western Provinces are equipped. The McCormick binder is built to last and has every necessary adjustment to keep it working up to full capacity.

On a McCormick binder the reel has a wide range of adjustments and handles successfully, tall, short, down or tangled grain. A third packer assists in handling grain that is full of undergrowth or that is very short. The tops of the guards are nearly level with the top of the platform, allowing short grain to pass freely without obstructing the guards or knives. The floating elevator handles grain in any quantity and does not clog. The cutter bar is built to use either smooth section or serrated knives. The improved McCormick knottor does good work without the usual close adjustments.

The I H C local agent will explain these and other important features on the McCormick binders which are built especially to meet Western Canadian conditions. You can get catalogues from him, or, by writing the nearest branch house.

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These machines are made at Hamilton, Ont.

Good Premiums---Duluth Shipment

Those who are consigning their grain to Duluth or West Superior these days are getting the nice premiums prevailing over even Port Arthur quotations for nearly all grades of wheat. The farmer who sells "on street" is throwing away an advantage he might very well obtain by being his own shipper. Any grain may now be sent to Duluth or West Superior.

For very best results send us your shipments. A liberal advance made on receipt of shipping bill, if requested.

BLACKBURN & MILLS, 531 Grain Exchange

A. M. Blackburn
D. K. Mills

WINNIPEG - MAN.

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It's not the mechanical perfection of any one part of the Ford—it's the perfection of all its parts working in perfect harmony—that makes it the car of universal and unprecedented demand. Better buy yours today—the rush will soon be on.

"Everybody is driving a Ford"—more than 200,000 in service. New prices—runabout \$675—touring car \$750—town car \$1000—with all equipment, f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont. Get particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Canada.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, February 15, 1913)

Wheat.—Influenced by the lower American and European markets prevailing the greater part of the week, our market in sympathy worked considerably lower than last Saturday's closing figures. However, yesterday a little support having been received from Liverpool, coupled with the strength Americans were showing, our market rallied and gained a few points over the previous close. To-day's session was irregular and for a time around the close buyers were quite enthusiastic, but the curb sold much lower later on in the afternoon.

The cash wheat situation is practically unchanged; offerings being light, are easily taken care of by exporters. Developments during the week were chiefly unimportant.

Oats.—Oats show a decline of about 1/4 of a cent for the week's market and appear, for the time being, to have lost their independent orbit, following the decline in other grains. Lower descriptions hardly show any change. The demand is fair and the market dull.

Barley.—Market, while down about a 1/4 of a cent, is unchanged in feature, being very dull and quiet. There is hardly anything new to report.

Flax.—Flax still continues to drop back to the low level it made some time ago and at present seems to have little inclination to recover what strength it had a short time ago.

Receipts of wheat passing through are light in comparison with last year's records and while a good percentage are contract grades, there is a large quantity of off-grade wheat arriving daily.

Other grains are also falling short of last year's arrivals.

The situation at the Terminals is not any too bright. The Port Arthur elevators are unable to take in anything and are switching almost everything to the bonded elevators at Duluth and Superior. The C. P. R., in trying to relieve the congested state of affairs at present existing in their Fort William yards, are holding back shipments at their North Transcona Terminal; this explains the slowness in cars over their road reaching Fort William, after being inspected.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July
Feb. 11.....	88 1/2	89 1/2
Feb. 12.....	87 1/2	88 1/2
Feb. 13.....	87 1/2	88 1/2
Feb. 14.....	87 1/2	88 1/2
Feb. 15.....	87 1/2	88 1/2
Feb. 16.....	87 1/2	88 1/2
Feb. 17.....	88 1/2	87 1/2
Oats—	May	July
Feb. 11.....	36 1/2	37 1/2
Feb. 12.....	36 1/2	37 1/2
Feb. 13.....	35 1/2	36 1/2
Feb. 14.....	36 1/2	36 1/2
Feb. 15.....	36 1/2	36 1/2
Feb. 16.....	36 1/2	36 1/2
Feb. 17.....	36 1/2	36 1/2
Flax—	May	July
Feb. 11.....	120 1/2	121 1/2
Feb. 12.....	119 1/2	120 1/2
Feb. 13.....	118 1/2	119 1/2
Feb. 14.....	116 1/2	118 1/2
Feb. 15.....	116 1/2	118 1/2
Feb. 16.....	116 1/2	118 1/2
Feb. 17.....	118 1/2	119 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Feb. 14)	
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car.....	\$0.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars.....	.86 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.86 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 20 cars.....	.86 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.85 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6,000 bu., to arrive.....	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars.....	.86 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars.....	.85 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 15 cars.....	.86 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.86 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars.....	.85 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, mixed.....	.85 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.85 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive.....	.86 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4,000 bu., to arrive.....	.86 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive.....	.86 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	.85 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.85 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive.....	.86 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice.....	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., settlement.....	.85 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., to arrive.....	.86 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.87
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 12 cars.....	.84 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars.....	.83 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars.....	.84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars.....	.84 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars.....	.84 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, bin burnt.....	.84 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars.....	.83 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars.....	.83 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.83 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 13 cars.....	.83 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars.....	.83 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars.....	.84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars.....	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 13 cars.....	.84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, sample.....	.82 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars.....	.83 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	.81
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, frost.....	.79
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	.78 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	.82 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars.....	.82
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars.....	.81
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars.....	.81
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars.....	.82
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars.....	.81
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars.....	.82 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car.....	.73
Rejected wheat, 1 car.....	.80
Rejected wheat, 1 car.....	.82 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car.....	.78 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.....	.80
Rejected wheat, 1 car.....	.79
Rejected wheat, 1 car, mixed.....	.80 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt.....	.77
No grade wheat, 1 car, frost.....	.72
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	.80
No grade wheat, 1 car, elevator.....	.83 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	.79 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car, frost.....	.71 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	.75
No grade wheat, 2 cars.....	.82 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	.77
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	.80 1/2
No grade wheat, 2 cars.....	.82 1/2
No grade wheat, 4 cars.....	.82 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	.83 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.....	.63 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	.82 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car, frost.....	.76 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	.81
No. 3 oats, 1 car.....	.29
No. 3 oats, 2 cars, wild oats.....	.28 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car.....	.30 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car.....	.30 1/2
No grade oats, 1 car.....	.30
No. 3 white oats, 4 cars.....	.31
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, sample.....	.29 1/2
No. 3 oats, 1 car.....	.29
No. 3 oats, 2 cars.....	.30
No. 3 white oats, 1 car.....	.31 1/2

No grade oats, 1 car, bin burnt.....	.25 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 3 cars.....	.31 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car.....	.30
Sample oats, 1 car.....	.30 1/2
Mill oats, 1 car.....	.23
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars.....	.48 1/2
No grade barley, 3 cars.....	.48
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars.....	.49
No. 4 barley, 1 car.....	.55
No. 4 barley, 1 car.....	.56
Sample barley, 1 car.....	.55 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car.....	.55 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars.....	.52
Sample barley, 4 cars.....	.49
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars.....	.50
Sample barley, 2 cars.....	.52
Sample barley, 1 car.....	.47
Sample barley, 4 cars.....	.48
Sample barley, 1 car.....	.58
Sample barley, 4 cars.....	.50
No. 1 flax, 1 car.....	1.33 1/2
No. 1 flax, 4 cars.....	1.35
No. 1 flax, 2 cars, dockage.....	1.35 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car.....	1.35 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage.....	1.36

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

(Fort William, Feb. 14, 1913)

Wheat	
1913	1912
1 Hard.....	73,124.00
1 Nor.....	1,233,353.40
2 Nor.....	3,072,717.00
3 Nor.....	2,596,958.20
No. 4.....	772,279.30
Others.....	4,850,321.30
This week 12,598,754.00*	
Last week 12,707,531.50	
Decrease.....	108,775.50

*Amount of wheat in vessels (completed cargoes only) 6,828,331 bushels, this total not being included in the above.

Oats	
1913	1912
1 C.W.....	32,632.24
2 C.W.....	1,278,486.22
3 C.W.....	335,673.25
Ex. 1 Feed.....	503,752.26
Others.....	2,200,686.28
This week 4,351,232.21*	
Last week 4,200,680.27	
Increase.....	60,551.28

*Amount of oats in vessels (completed cargoes only) 438,511 bushels, this total not being included in the above.

Barley	
1913	1912
1 N.W.C.....	740,229.16
2 C.W.....	431,832.12
3 C.W.....	335,673.25
Feed.....	503,752.26
Others.....	2,200,686.28
This week 1,782,292.30*	
Last week 1,746,687.44	
Increase.....	35,554.39

*Amount of Barley in vessels (completed cargoes only) 412,581 bushels, this total not being included in the above.

*Amount of Flaxseed in vessels (completed cargoes only) 1,231,375 bushels, this total not being included in the above.

Shipments			
Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913.....	696,635	127,885	22,236
1912.....	1,289,315	204,161	19,975

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, February 14, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat.....	\$0.83 1/2	\$0.86 1/2
2 Nor. wheat.....	.81	.84 1/2
3 Nor. wheat.....	.77 1/2	.82 1/2
No grade.....		71 1/2-83 1/2
3 White oats.....	.32 1/2	.31 1/2
Barley.....	39-47 1/2	44-58
Flax, No. 1.....		1.33 1/2
Futures—	Winnipeg	Chicago
May wheat.....	.87 1/2	.87 1/2
July wheat.....	.88 1/2	.89 1/2
Beef Cattle, top.....	\$7.25	\$9.15
Hogs, top.....	8.25	8.30
Sheep, yearlings.....	6.00	8.00

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Last week the receipts at the Winnipeg stockyards equalled 743 cattle, 32 calves and 1996 hogs, as compared with the previous week's showing of 886 cattle, 65 calves and 2811 hogs. The figures for a year ago are 731 cattle, 2988 hogs and 5 sheep.

Cattle

Last week's supply of cattle was lighter than usual, and of these the bulk consisted of medium and common grades. The sale on this class was very slow, some having to be carried over from day to day, and the prices are down 25 to 50 cents below the previous week. The fact is there is not much outlet for the common and medium stuff, the packers claiming to be already overstocked with this line. Very few choice cattle showed up and these, of course, sold strong. Four loads of 1,250 to 1,300 lb. steers fetched \$7.25, while some choice fat stock sold from \$6.00 to \$6.50. There is plenty of demand for this sort, but the half fat stock would be better left in the country. Stockers and feeders are in limited demand, nothing selling above 5 cents. Good large springers and fresh cows with calves are selling well at from \$60.00 to \$75.00. The common undersized cows are worth more money in the country. Choice veals are still worth \$6.50 to \$7.00.

Hogs

Last week's supply of hogs was fairly heavy, and prices are unchanged. Choice lots sold at \$8.25 with all light pigs, roughs and sows weighed back. No change is expected for this week.

Sheep and Lambs

No receipts worth mentioning, and prices hold good at last week's level. Choice sheep are selling around \$5.50 and choice lambs up to \$7.00.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

Fancy dairy holds firm at 20 cents but the lower grades have declined. No. 1 dairy is quoted at 23 to 24 cents, with good round lots worth 21 cents. Dairy butter, except the best quality, is selling poorly and if the weather down South and elsewhere keeps spring-like, further reductions in price are to be expected.

Eggs

Eggs took quite a tumble again, strictly new-laid coming down from 27 to 24 cents and held or packed stock receding from 21 to 20 cents. It is getting the time of year when a reduction is looked for, but the seasonal change comes a couple of weeks earlier than usual. The season down South, from where the bulk of Manitoba's eggs are imported, has turned quite spring-like. From the present low level, however, dealers do not look for much of a further decline if any.

Potatoes

No change in potatoes. What little trade is being done is on the same 35 cent basis.

Milk and Cream

Milk and cream prices are level with the quotation holding for several weeks now. Until the creameries can depend entirely upon the Manitoba supply, and leave off importing from the South, which will be some weeks yet, the present schedule will be in force.

Dressed Poultry

Dressed poultry trade is very slow, and no change in prices has been made. The live poultry season is practically over, what little there is coming in to local jobbers being worth from 9 cents on fowls, f.o.b. Winnipeg, to 16 cents on turkeys.

Dressed Meats

Best beef in carcass is worth 11 1/2 cents, 13 cents for hind quarters and 9 1/2 cents for fronts. Pork is worth 11 1/2 cents, veal 12 1/2 cents and mutton 12 cents. These are fresh meat prices. Frozen meats are a cent less all round.

Hay

Prices on hay are level with last week's. No. 1 Red Top bringing from \$11.00 to \$12.00. No. 1 Upland from \$9.00 to \$11.00 and No. 1 Timothy from \$18.00 to \$19.00. The market tone is steady and this level is likely to hold good for some little time.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Closing prices on today's market were as follows: Manitoba No. 1 Northern..... Exhausted
Manitoba No. 2 Northern..... \$1.08 1/2
Manitoba No. 3 Northern..... 1.06 1/2
March..... 1.07 1/2
May..... 1.04 1/2
July..... 1.03 1/2
Duluth No. 1 Northern, per bushel..... 1.05

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Duluth, Feb. 15.—
Cash oats closed..... 31 1/2
To arrive..... 31 1/2
Barley..... 45 50
Flax..... 183

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from February 11 to February 17 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Ref.
Feb. 11	83 1/2	81 1/2	78 1/2	73 1/2	68 1/2	62 1/2	53	32 1/2	30	31 1/2	30 1/2	27 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	115 1/2	113 1/2
12	83 1/2	80 1/2	77 1/2	73 1/2	68 1/2	63 1/2	53	32 1/2	30	31 1/2	30 1/2	27 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	115 1/2	112 1/2
13	83 1/2	80 1/2	77 1/2	73 1/2	68 1/2	62 1/2	52 1/2	32 1/2	30	31 1/2	30 1/2	27 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	114 1/2	111 1/2
14	83 1/2	81 1/2	77 1/2	73 1/2	68 1/2	62 1/2	52 1/2	32 1/2	30	31 1/2	30 1/2	27 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	114 1/2	111 1/2
15	83 1/2	81 1/2	77 1/2	73 1/2	68 1/2	62 1/2	52 1/2	32 1/2	30	31 1/2	30 1/2	27 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	112 1/2	109 1/2	97	...
17	84 1/2	81 1/2	78 1/2	73 1/2	68 1/2	62 1/2	52 1/2	32 1/2	30	31 1/2	30 1/2	27 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	114 1/2	111 1/2	96 1/2	...

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.....	84 1/2	84	90 1/2	Extra choice steers.....	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy.....	29c	29c	32c-33c
No. 2 Nor.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	85 1/2	Choice butcher steers and	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	5.60-6.25	No. 1 dairy.....	23c-24c	25c	28c-30c
No. 3 Nor.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	82 1/2	heifers	5.50-6.50	5.50-6.50	5.00-5.50	Good round lots.....	21c	22c	25c
No. 4.....	73 1/2	73 1/2	82 1/2	Fair to good butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	70 1/2	steers and heifers.....	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.25-4.75	Strictly new laid.....	24c	27c	31c
No. 6.....	62 1/2	62 1/2	60	Best fat cows.....	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.00-4.25	Held stock or packed.....	20c	21c	29c
Feed.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	56	Medium cows.....	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	3.25-4.00	Potatoes.....	35c	35c	50c-60c
Cash Oats				Common cows.....	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	2.00-3.25	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	40 1/2	Best bulls.....	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.25	3.50-4.25	Sweet cream (per lb. but-			
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	3.50-4.50	3.50-4.50	5.25-3.75	ter fat).....	37c	37c	40c
No. 3.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	..	Choice veal calves.....	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50	6.00-6.25	Cream for butter-making			
Cash Flax				Heavy calves.....	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.50	purposes (per lb. butter			
No. 1 N.W.....	114	115	180	Best milkers and spring-	\$60-\$75	\$60-\$70	\$45-\$60	fat).....	32c	32c	35c
Wheat Futures				ers (each).....	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$50	\$25-\$35	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.00
May.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	100 1/2	Hogs				Dressed Poultry			
July.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	102 1/2	Choice hogs.....	8.25	\$8.25	\$7.25	Chickens.....	15c	15c	14c
Oat Futures				Heavy sows.....	7.00	\$7.00	\$6.25	Fowl.....	14c	14c	13c-14c
May.....	36	36 1/2	43 1/2	Stags.....	5.00	\$5.00	\$5.25	Ducks.....	16c	16c	18c
July.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	43 1/2	Sheep and Lambs				Geese.....	16c	16c	18c
Flax Futures				Choice lambs.....	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	5.50-6.00	Turkeys.....	20c	20c	18c
May.....	118 1/2	119 1/2	180	Best killing sheep.....	5.50-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	Hay (per ton)			
July.....	119 1/2	121 1/2	..					No. 1 Red Top.....	\$11-\$12	\$11-\$12	\$7
								No. 1 Upland.....	\$ 9-\$11	\$ 9-\$11	\$6
								No. 1 Timothy.....	\$18-\$19	\$18-\$19	\$12

Our Ottawa Letter

[First Divisions on Naval Question—
Frenzied Finance Attacked
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)]

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—This week in Parliament has witnessed the disposal of the initial stage of the government's bill authorizing the expenditure of \$35,000,000 on the construction of three dreadnoughts to be given to the British Admiralty. As was expected the divisions on the main motion and the various amendments were taken on Thursday night. They were marked by a number of unexpected developments and the government majority fell to 32, the lowest yet recorded. This has doubtless been the cause of some disappointment in ministerial circles, because it was confidently expected that the majority in favor of the resolution would exceed 40. Alphonse Verville, the Labor-Liberal member for Maisonneuve division, Montreal, on Tuesday moved an amendment to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment which practically called for the submission of the whole naval issue to the people, either by way of general election or plebiscite. The Nationalists did not desire to line up behind Mr. Verville and declined to vote for this amendment, which was in accord with their own policy, because they said it was really a rider to the Laurier amendment calling for the construction of two fleet units. When the Verville and Laurier amendments had been voted down on a division of 122 to 75, a government majority of 47, Mr. Mondou, of Yamaska, moved an amendment declaring the proposed gift to be unconstitutional. This was ruled out of order. Then Mr. Guilbault, of Joliette, moved another amendment calling for the repeal of the present naval law and the submission of the question to the people in a plebiscite. The speaker ruled this out of order also, and with both their proposals gone to the wall the Nationalists had no choice but to vote against the main motion if they desired to be consistent. Seven of them decided that it would be wise to keep their promises to their constituents and they accordingly voted with the Opposition. The result was a division list of 115 yeas to 83 nays, a government majority of 32.

Col. H. H. McLean, Liberal member for Queen's Sunbury, New Brunswick, who on Friday last made a long speech in support of the Borden proposals, voted with the government.

Before the divisions were taken short speeches were made in turn by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Premier Borden. The leader of the Opposition argued that Mr. Borden had made definite pledges before the last general election that if he came into power he would submit his naval proposals to the people.

Premier Borden indignantly denied this. He said that he was under no such pledge and that the proposal submitted

Water Scarcity Booms Business for Well Drillers

Enormous increase in immigration, scarcity of pure water and alarming spread of TYPHOID FEVER are booming the well-drilling business. Entire populations demand pure well water.

Well drillers are making from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a day clear profit the year around. Magnificent money-making possibilities for live men everywhere who want to work—men who have a reasonable amount of money to invest in machinery—men who can grasp the exceptional opportunity for engaging in this business NOW—a business VITAL to the country's prosperity and growth.

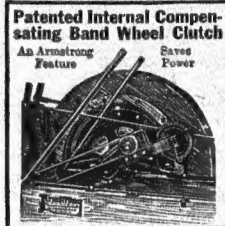
Immigration Compels Immediate Action!

Hundreds of thousands of families are settling throughout Canada, and every homestead requires a pure supply of fresh water. Creeks, lakes, ponds and shallow wells, now contaminated in every locality, are being condemned by health authorities. And the drilled well is the people's only alternative. Today, there is ten times more drilling to be done than men to do it. Enter this profitable field, simplify the work with

Armstrong Well-Drilling Machinery

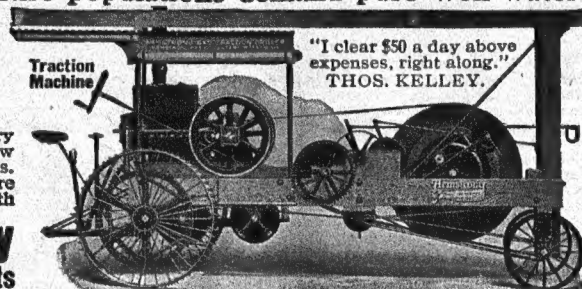
Built for Service Since 1867—Cuts the Cost—Trebles the Profits

Armstrong Well-Drilling Machinery affords you the quickest and easiest way to turn the Canadian water scarcity into profits. It does more work at less expense than any other drilling machinery in existence.



By actual test Armstrong machines average 92 feet per day in solid rock, using 6½ gallons of fuel on work where other machines average only 63 feet on 11 gallons. Armstrong gives 46 per cent more efficiency at 32 per cent less fuel.

For nearly half a century Armstrong Machinery has been noted for its unequalled durability, also for its simplicity of construction and operation. Our patented Internal Compensating Band Wheel Clutch—which does away with lost motion—is one of the greatest improvements ever made in well-drilling designs. This clutch and our improved friction hoists do away with all attachments, balance wheels, cast brakes, cams, bumpers, treadle beams, bumper sills, eccentric rollers, chains, springs, sprockets and ratchets. Produces ideal elliptical drilling motion with absolute minimum friction. Eliminates expensive repairs and delays. Only one gear and pinion. We make gasoline and steam outfits—traction and non-traction—walking beam, spudding rigs, rotaries and combination outfits—a machine for any depth, every formation. Outfits furnished with power or without. We furnish famous Armstrong Special Gasoline Drilling Engine with patented speed-controlling lever of drilling end of machine. Changes instantly and absolutely controls speed of engine. Send for free literature. Our engine removes last objection to gasoline power for drilling. Broad guarantee protects you fully. A branch now in Saskatoon to take care of our Dominion trade. Confer with us on any technical question. WRITE FOR BIG 184-PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG—The book fully explains well drilling and shows how Armstrong Machinery simplifies it. Tells how new men have jumped in and made big successes with little or no experience. If you are interested in well drilling write for this book. Sent free on receipt of 12c to cover postage. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., 612 Second Avenue, Saskatoon, Sask., Home Office and Factory, Waterloo, Iowa



Why Well Drilling Beats Threshing

An Armstrong Well-Drilling Outfit costs from one-half to one-third that of a threshing outfit, can be operated every day in the year, and pays from two to three times the profit. Proving wonderfully attractive to threshermen, farmers, railroad men—to all seeking steady work and a profitable business of their own. Complete outfits furnished with or without power. (76)

to the House was in exact accordance with the views he had expressed at the time of the general election and earlier.

Dr. Warnock on Grain Growers

The final speech on the Laurier amendment was made by Dr. Warnock, member for Macleod, who reviewed at some length the recent developments in connection with the free food proposals of the Unionist party in Great Britain and the action of the grain growers of Manitoba in sending a memorial to Premier Asquith to assure him that Western farmers have no desire to benefit by the imposition of taxes on the food of the people of the Motherland. "These are the Western farmers," he said, "who were stigmatized by the big interests as being annexationists, disloyal to the Empire, and desirous of handing Canada over to the United States because in 1911 they supported and voted for a trade agreement which would have been of inestimable benefit to this whole Dominion. The action of the Western farmers at once stamps them as the leading patriots and true imperialists in Canada. Only yesterday I received from friends in the Old Country, from men who are well informed, letters which tell me that the action of these Western farmers has done more to dispel the feeling of resentment in the Motherland than any disavowal by the government could possibly have done. Will the Canadian manufacturers follow the example of the Western farmers and disclaim any desire to procure Imperial preference? No,

Mr. Speaker, they will not; their motto is 'preference for preference'; their so-called Imperialism emanates from the pocket, not from the heart."

More Watered Stock

Over capitalization and melon cutting by the big corporations was once more the subject of a keen discussion in the Commons this week. It occurred in the committee of the whole when a bill to increase the capital stock of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation company from ten to fifteen million dollars was under consideration. W. F. Maclean contended that a company with the resources of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation company could raise any money required by means of a bond issue at four and a half per cent. The company ought to be compelled to state before the railway commission or some other duly authorized public body how they proposed to raise this additional capital, to what purposes they intend to apply it, and what prospects they have of making a reasonable earning on the capital to be raised. The careless kind of capitalization we have in Canada, he said, is proved by the fact that even the provincial governments find trouble now in financing their securities. Not only had Canadian credit, Dominion, provincial and municipal, been impaired by this kind of capitalization, but the very men who introduce this kind of stock manipulation are, through their organs in this country, and in the Old

Country, publishing literature to the effect that owing to the craze for municipal ownership in Canada municipal securities are worth very little in England. These are the very men who have overloaded the English stock market with bonds, carrying gifts of common stock mainly for propositions that are outside the jurisdiction of Canada.

Mr. Maclean went on to say that the people of the West are burdened with freight rates. One of the reasons for this is the great accumulation of money which the Canadian Pacific Railway has and which it has not devoted to the business of the road. The money is kept in Montreal and used on the stock exchange. He was afraid the company under discussion would do the same thing.

Effect on Farmers

J. G. Turiff was of the opinion that the increase in capitalization proposed would result in a further increase in the cost of bringing wheat from Fort William to Montreal. "On account of just such legislation," he said, "the farmer last year paid from six to eight cents a bushel more for the transport of his wheat from Fort William to Liverpool than he did two or three years ago. Yet when a bill of this importance was under discussion the prime minister and the ministers of public works, interior, railways, canals and finance, who should take an interest in this matter, deliberately walk out of the House, simply because the government have no idea of doing anything to protect the farmer or the workingman. Their whole idea and their whole interest are to protect their friends who are promoting this bill, the millionaires, the mergers and the combines. I wish every farmer in Canada was here today to see this legislation going through the House, and the reception which it is getting from the government of this country."

Major Sam Sharpe, Conservative member for North Ontario, expressed the view that we should not allow companies that hold franchises or charters from Parliament to issue securities for the raising of large capital to be held in the treasury. The capital should be raised for a specific purpose and it should be used for the purpose for which Parliament gives permission to raise it. He was of the opinion, however, that Parliament should not deal with one company. Nevertheless he was in favor of the principle of the proposal suggested by Mr. Maclean.

R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, urged that nothing should be done which would impair the credit of the great corporations. The bill was discussed again for an hour this evening, when W. F. Maclean, seconded by J. G. Turiff, moved an amendment on the third reading, declaring that the company should secure the consent of the railway commission to its increase in capitalization. The amendment was discussed throughout the hour devoted to private bills on Friday evening, but was not disposed of. A vote will be taken on it early next week.

'Way Below Zero!

That's The Time You'll Appreciate a

Manitoba Engine

Men who own MANITOBA Engines write us that they have run when it was 35, 40 and even 52 below zero, and they all say it ran just as well as under more favorable conditions. That's what we want to hear, although we know it beforehand. We build the MANITOBA Engine right here in the West, with a full knowledge of Western conditions and requirements. Without going into all the details of MANITOBA Engine construction (which we handle very fully in our Catalogue) we can state that cost of building is disregarded where it's a question of efficiency. We are putting more money into our engines all the time, and our output doubles from year to year. Making in such quantities, we can put in the best, without increasing the price. Our Catalogue is an eye-opener for the engine buyer. Let us send you a copy by return mail. A postcard will do.

We Manufacture

Gasoline Engines, 1½ to 25 H.P.
Grain Grinders, 6 to 12 inch.

Wood Saws, all sizes.

Pumping and Power Windmills, 8 to 14 feet.

Wood and Iron Pumps.

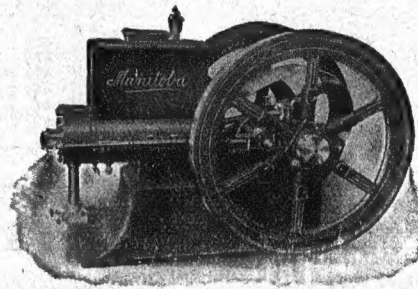
"MADE IN THE WEST FOR WESTERN NEEDS"

MANITOBA ENGINES, LIMITED

BRANDON, MAN.

Formerly THE MANITOBA WINDMILL
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CALGARY, ALTA.



IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED

With present conditions
What are you going to
do? If you ask, "What

can I do?" the answer is, that by yourself you can do nothing, the only remedy is co-operation. Start co-operation right now by being the next to join the 13,000 farmers who are already shareholders in the Farmers' Company.

Subscribe for The Grain Growers' Grain Company's shares. If you can't afford to do this just now, do the next best thing, ship your car of grain to The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, is the advice of a farmer who always ships his grain to them and has made a handsome profit by doing so, and if you will also do so you will be satisfied this year, next year, and in all the years to come.

It would take too much space to tell you in one advertisement of all the advantages to be gained by this course of action, but the chief benefits are:—

1. All the profits are returned to farmer shareholders.
2. All loss claims are taken up with the railway company.
3. Our expert grader watches grading of all cars consigned to company.
4. And last, but not least, the future benefits to be derived when, with increased capital, the company extends its field of action.

**Watch this page week by week and learn
THE REASON WHY!**

**The Grain Growers' Grain
Company Limited**

Winnipeg, Man.

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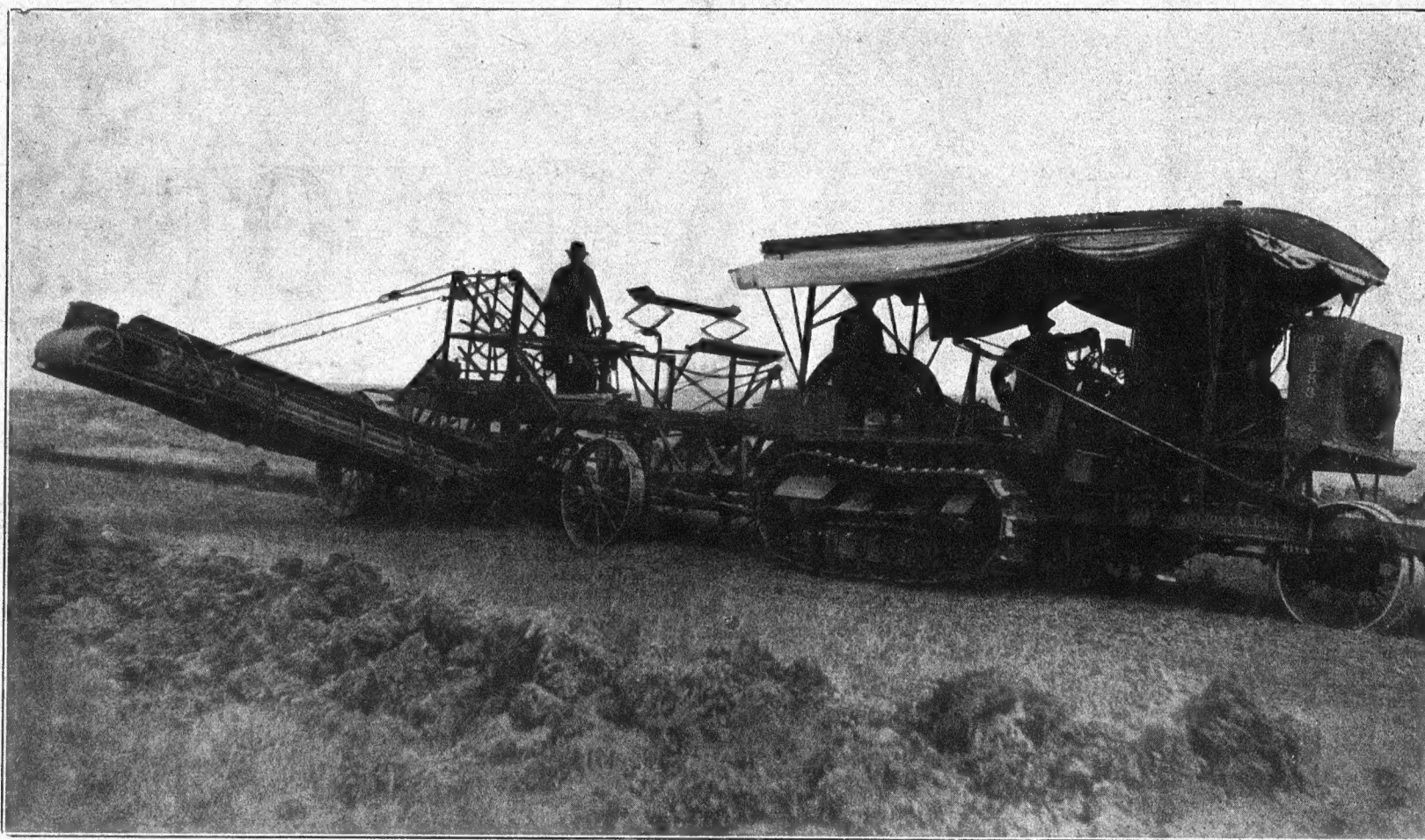
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Caterpillar pulling largest size of Elevating Grader on C.P.R. Irrigation Project at Tilley, Alberta. Outfit owned by D. Tredway

HOLT CATERPILLAR TRACTOR

The gasoline traction engine that solves the question of replacing horses on the farm, in hauling and in contracting work. By this we mean actually replacing them, not simply doing their work when conditions are ideal and the footing good, but actually pulling the load when it is wet, too wet for a round wheel tractor but dry enough for horses. THE CATERPILLAR TRACK does it, first because it has so much bearing surface on the ground, about 2,000 sq. in., that it has plenty of grip to pull with. Then there is less weight per square inch on the ground than on a horse's hoof, in fact, about a third less. Another thing, it is laying its own track and running over it like a locomotive on a rail, and it isn't grinding and slipping along the ground and climbing a hill as it sinks in for traction as a round wheel does. This very point gives the CATERPILLAR more pulling power than if it were mounted on wheels because it doesn't use up so much power in pulling itself. You want a tractor that has these qualities and others. Let us tell you about the others. This coupon will bring the information.

WASHINGTON ALBERTA LAND COMPANY LIMITED

CANADIAN HOLT COMPANY,
Calgary, Alta.

Crossfield, Alta., Dec. 14, 1912.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find cheque for \$1.65 to cover bill for gaskets, etc.

Our outfit was pulled into the shed yesterday after a most satisfactory threshing run for selves and neighbors. The engine has more than filled any expectations had, as to its suitability to running a 36-60 Avery machine. Have threshed two crops since last February with it, and a connecting rod bolt is the only breakage have had, or cause of delay during over ten weeks threshing. Possibly though, should say the boys were hindered two hours when moving over very rough ground on a very cold day, they let the water freeze in the radiator through going so slow, but there was no damage done, and that was no fault of the engine. We never have had any delay in starting promptly. A year ago figured on getting a steam engine for threshing purposes, but would not now trade for any steam engine made for threshing alone, after experience last spring and this fall with the Caterpillar. Do not think there has been any engine around Crossfield that has given so little trouble and delay as the one we have. This was remarked to us by a Crossfield man a few days ago, and am satisfied investigation would prove the truth of what he said. Respectfully yours

(SGD.) GEO. F. STOOKE.

Durability

Best of material and workmanship, all guaranteed, coupled with correct design, make it particularly long lived.

Adaptability

It is easily handled, gives operator a clear view, and will turn around in its own length.

Accessibility

Notice how easy it is to get at all parts, especially the motor.

Power

More power at the drawbar than a wheel engine of equal size.

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